HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 27— BOMBAY TUESDAY FEBRUARY 1 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		9,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	19,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
2nd Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
2nd ,,	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan
5th ,,	RIVERWAY ..	To Japan
1st March	DEVANA .. MOOLTAN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
15th ,,	DELTA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	1 Feb.	12 Feb.
RANGOON M.	5059	10 Feb.	22 Feb.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
TOMI MARU	5444	15 Feb.	25 Feb.
HEIMEI MARU	4364	18 Feb.	28 Feb.
*AWA MARU	6028	1 Mar.	14 Mar.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams : "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sydney Maru ..	30th Jan.	6th Feb.
Shingo Maru ..	30th ,,	8th ,,
Koryu Maru ..	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	9th ,,	20th ,,
Manshu Maru ..	14th ,,	24th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	20th ,,	3rd Mar.
Borneo Maru ..	25th ,,	6th ,,
Indo Maru ..	2nd Mar.	11th ,,

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For Particulars apply to :—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
2nd Feb.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.	
4th ,, 5th or 6th ,,	VABELA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf	
7th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer, or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:

2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E,

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Maskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents :

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to :—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. **R. M. DIVADKAR & Co.,** Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIKH. 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agents)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE.—STANDARD Typewriter Company, 321, Hornby Road.
A R14

WANTED—MANAGER for an up-country Mill. State age, previous experience specially in Carding, Spinning, Sizing and Weaving with salary required. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1907 Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 28083

WANTED—A TEACHER for the Government Vernacular Boys' School, Baroda Camp for teaching English to the first three standards. Pay Rs. 50—5—75. Successful candidate will have to stay at least for three years. Graduate with Gujarati as his mother tongue only need apply to "The Resident at Baroda," stating age, optional subject and the year in which he passed his B.A. examination, and with testimonials, if any. 28074

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS and ROOMS in Dabholkar Wada, at Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R7

TO BE LET to Hindus only.—FLATS at the junction of the Harvey and Hughes Roads, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road.
C R8

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0 Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madans Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—At once a LOAN of Rs. five to seven lacs at a minimum interest between 4 to 6 per cent. Excellent villages in U. P. worth 2 or 3 times more than the capital will be offered as security. Intending investor should communicate to Box 1902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1414

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

DIVINE HELP :—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult :—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

OLD COTTON DRIVING ROPES—We are buyers of all classes of Old Cotton Driving Ropes. Please communicate with the quantities available. WAZIRCHAND CHIMANLAL & CO., Factory owners, Khanewal, Punjab, India.
N 28041

WANTED by the BETJAN & CO., LD., 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, Sole Agent for selling Steam and Water-Works Fittings of all descriptions manufactured by them for the Province of Bombay. Apply sharp with testimonials.
A28043

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No, 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

UNVEILING CEREMONY OF DADABHOY NAOROJI'S STATUE

LADIES and GENTLEMEN invited to the Ceremony of unveiling the statue of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji on Tuesday, the 1st February, are requested to be in their seats by 5.15 p.m. (S.T.)
28073

NOTIFICATION.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

THE PUBLIC of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rule No. 5, Notification No. 236—Education Department, Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923, the registers of children of school-going age (boys and girls of all classes and creeds except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also for the present the girls of the Mohammedan community) for the year 1927, are now ready and can be seen from 1st February, 1927, on the Notice Board of (1) The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel No. 12, during Office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) All Municipal Primary Schools, (2) All Non-Municipal Recognised Primary Schools and (3) All Non-Municipal Recognised High Schools in the Area.

2. Compulsion in the case of children shown in the Registers as not attending schools shall come into force from 1st April, 1927. The parent (includes a guardian and any person, who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of school-going age, i.e., of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age, referred to in the above-mentioned Registers to which this Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the Limits of F and G Wards shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or Recognised Primary Schools from and after the 1st of April, 1927, and any such parent or guardian, who fails to do so shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in Bombay Act XV of 1920 except under a reasonable excuse (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Act).

The said Section 8 runs thus:—

Meaning of reasonable excuse

8. A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a recognised primary school in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause.

(b) Where the child is receiving otherwise than in a recognised primary school instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is efficient or has already completed his primary education.

(c) Where there is no recognised primary school within one mile measure according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

3. The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report, in time, inaccuracies, if any, in the Registers in regard to his Ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No 12.

A. K. PAI,
Chairman, Schools Committee.

Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Building, Fort,
Bombay, dated, 24-1-1927.

28078

WONDERFUL ANSWERS

to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3. only Jaimini Patrika Office, P.O. CHODAVARAM, Dt Vizagapatam (S. India).

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following lubricants required by the Amritsar Municipal Committee for the year 1927-28:—

FOR ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE.

1	Cylinder Oil for High Pressure Cylinder of compound Engines, using super heated steam	2,000 Gallons.
2.	Extra Heavy Oil for Crank Chamber for self Lubricating Engine best quality	200 Gallons.
3.	Dynamo Oil best quality for Generator bearings	30 Gallons.
4.	Grease of good quality	60 lbs.

FOR HEAD WATER WORKS.

1.	Machine Oil	160 Gallons.
2.	Cylinder Oil for high pressure Cylinder of compound engines, using super heated steam	240 Gallons.

FOR LOCO TRAMWAY.

1.	Engine Oil	240 Gallons.
2.	Cylinder Oil	240 Gallons.
3.	Axle Oil	240 Gallons.

FOR STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.	Engine Oil	200 Gallons.
2.	Cylinder Oil	200 Gallons.
3.	Axle Oil	200 Gallons.
4.	Machine Oil	280 Gallons.

II. Tenders in closed and sealed covers superscribed tender for "Lubricants for 1927-28" should reach this office by the 14-2-1927.

III. The approved tenderer will be required to supply the lubricants at once against orders issued by the MUNICIPAL ENGINEER and the CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER of this Municipal Committee.

THE SECRETARY,
Municipal Committee.
Amritsar.
28082

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 508 BALES YARN.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 4th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T). at Pydhownie in Messrs. Killachund Devchund and Co.'s shop by order of Messrs. Killachand Devchand and Co., agents, Messrs. Killachand Devchund Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ghelabhai Khusaldas:—

32 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 10-1/2 s.
23 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 12-1/2 s.
229 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 14-1/2 s.
224 Bales each 400 lbs. No. 20-1/2 s.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in LASSITUDE ; TROPICAL DEBILITY ; DYSPEPSIA ; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES; ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY ; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8- Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore—Done me considerable good. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel : "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents : Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

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by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Barin Building, Pydhony Bombay

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

At 6-30, and 10 p.m.
Modern Romance set in a strange world of prehistoric dinosaurs.

"THE LOST WORLD"

FEATURING:
BESSIE LOVE, LLOYD HUGHES
WALLACE BERRY, LEWIS STONE
Truly the marvel of the screen—Amazing Romance—Astounding Adventure! You will gasp with astonishment and wonder!

EMPIRE THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A novelty melodrama of the year which will stagger the imagination with adventure and love, in the strangest setting.

"The Isle of Lost Ships"

FEATURING:
MILTON SILLS and ANNA Q. NELSON
A Picture to bring a thrill to your heart and make you forget the humdrum world about you!

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

"THE CIRCUS KID"

With
MAURICE de FERANDY
LITTLE CLO-CLO. and AUGUSTUS
(The Clever Gorilla.)

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"AT THE SIGN OF THE JACK O'LANTERN"

FEATURING:
EARL SCHENEK and
BETTY ROSS CLARK

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

'The Two Little Vagabonds'

FEATURING
CARLYLE BLACKWELL
and
MARJORIE HUME.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK

(1) PAPA'S WIFE
(DRAMA)

(2) HORRIBLE MURDER
(COMIC)

And a nice Topical.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS

A BRITISH CLASSIC!

BETTY BALFOUR

ENGLAND'S MOST FAMOUS STAR
IN
'THE SEA URCHIN'

(7 Reels.)

This picture offers better company to spend a good evening than do most of the more ostentatious intellectual films recently produced.

All the characters are human and alive.

BETTY BALFOUR
IN
"THE SEA URCHIN"

Makes you feel in a good temper with all the world.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME : 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

This is a Picture you should see.

COMING, COMING.
THE
WORLD'S GREATEST FASHION SHOW
COLLEEN MOORE
IN
IRENE
ADAPTED FROM THE MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SAME NAME IN NATURAL COLORS
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT — TO-NIGHT
at 9-30 p. m. at 9-30 p. m.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION
DIRECT FROM
KEITH'S THEATRE, NEW YORK AMERICA
From Saturday, the 29th January 1927

KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS

Nabob's Chawk (opposite Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)

First appearance in India
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
in their
MID-AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT
DARE - DEVIL JENKINS
THE LEAP FOR LIFE ON HIS
Harley Davidson Motor-Cycle 45ft. in Mid-air Through Flames of Fire.

Visit the Supreme Show and get the greatest return of your money.

MATINEES:—WEDNESDAY SATURDAY & SUNDAY

Prof. K. AMRAK

(from London.)

SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY

Previous to leaving for Europe.

Prof. K. AMRAK returns for short season after successful tour in India, Ceylon, Burma and F. M. S.

European Medical Clairvoyant, Disease Reader, Specialist in PALM READING, Annual Directions and Horoscopes.

Special Lesson on Secret Power and Silent Influence, etc.

1,000 Different Herbs, Medicines and Balms to cure any diseases. Come with your Birth-date, etc. Prof. K. Amrak will give you Lucky magnetised Birth-day Planet Stones set in Sovereign Gold from Rs. 60. (Stone alone from Rs. 15.)

Interviews from Rs. 5.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO STUDENTS.

Enclose Stamp for reply.
Hours 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Open on Sundays also.
Suite 8, Hotel Majestic, BOMBAY.

CRYSTALS FOR SALE to develop Clairvoyant Power.

PLEASE NOTE—Cotton Forecast and Race Tips.

Digitized by the Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 31.

S S Shingo Maru, Yamamoto, Kobe.
S S Sydeny Maru, Kaichi, Kobe.
S S Ariosto, Biggins, Hull.
S S North Pecific, Gill, Hamburg.
S S British Peer, Jeary, Abanaan.
S S British Holly, Peery, Abadan.
SS Janus, Atkins, Rangoon.
S S Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.
S S Marin Saundo, Nobile, Trieste.
S S Shiva, Leck, Aden.

DEPARTURE.

February 1.

SS Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.

LOADING.

January 31.

Steamer Shuja for Jeddah.

S S Shingo Maru:—The O S K steamer Shingo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sydney Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sydney Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ariosto:—The J F Co.'s steamer Ariosto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull., with a general cargo.

S S British Peer: The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Peer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Janus:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Janus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Barin Sanudo.—The Venice S N Co. steamer Marin Sanudo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S North Specific:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer North Specific, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Shuja:—The T M Co.'s steamer Shuja arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo.

S S British Holly.—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Holly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aabdan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay Harbour for Rangoon via Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo of kerosine oil.

EXPORTS.

January 31.

S S Brittania for Liverpool:—121 bales wool raw D Kooldulmal, 50 bales raw cotton H M Mehta and Co., 50 bales wool raw I Hassam, 105 cwt raisin G Suchedina and Co., 16 bales cotton waste Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 8 bales raw wool Meyer Nissim, 2 bales wool raw V Oomersey, 1000 cwt myrabollams Narberace and Co.

For Constantinople:—18 bales cotton yarn A Ebl. Ejel.

For Philadelphia:—284 casks setter goat skin Briskey and Co. 6 bales setter goat skin H Allahibu.

For Glasgow: 3000 cwt linseed oil cake, 1000 cwt groundnut oil cake, Mossabhoy and Co., 175 cwt hemp F F Campbell and Co.,

For Marseilles:—12 cwt pearl shells J. Paramanand and Co.

Paramanand and Co., 39 cwt apricot flernels and 120 cwt gum sheraj Tamboli and Co., 42 cwt sandlewood roots S Nawaroji and Co., 13 bales lamb skin Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 7 bales cow tail hair M Mahhamadali and Co., 208 cwt gum J Narbhoys and Co.

S S Warfield for Havre:—199 cwt myrabolam K Meghi, 124 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

S S Rajputana for London:—1000 cwt myrabollam J Nardherace and Co.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwt castor seed Volkart Bros.

S S City of Poona for Hull: 1300 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Genoa for Paratus:—1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Genova:—62 cwt coir rope U B Cassimath, 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros., 220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 1000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros.

S S Rheinfels for Hamburg: 9093 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros., 25 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 4 pots palm rose oil M. Bhuta and Co., 55 bales cotton waste Chachaty Thackersey Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 92 cwt dry cassia L Ebrahimjee, 40 cwt gum Karava N Mullji and Co., 1 bale cotton waste Chachaty Thackersey and Co Ltd., 5 cts. kerosine oil Shaw Wallace and Co., 497 cwt hemp J Dawoodbhoy, 1000 cwt groundnut oil cake J Paramanand and Co.

For Antwerp: 35 cwt hemp B Rinyaa & Co., 300 cwt linseed oil cake J Paramanand and Co.

S S Nayanza for Shanghai:—300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha 3594 pieces silver bars Yokahama Specie Bank.

For Osaka:—100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 1 bales raw cotton T.M Kaisha Ltd. 100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd

For Hongkong:—1783 pieces handkerchief Y L Hafkes, 120 cwt kridms N B Bhesam and Co.

GARDEN PARTY TO BOHRA M. L. C.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Essabhoy Faizullabhoy gave a Garden Party to Mr. Dawoodkhan Shalebhoy Tyebjee to congratulate him on his election to the Bombay Legislative Council, at Surat on the 20th instant. Among the distinguished visitors were, the Collector of Surat, the District Judge, and Mr. Holland, the Police Supdt.

At the request of the host, Mr. Mackie the Collector presented the guest of the evening a highly artistic and emblematic casket congratulating the guest on his election to the Legislative Council in very appropriate words and wishing him an eminently successful career.

Mr. Dawoodkhan Salebhoy Tyebjee replying said that he went into the Council to do useful service and though it was his first step in public life he would always be guided by a sense of duty and try to deserve the confidence of the public. Referring to the present difficult times due to varieties of public opinions he said he would take special care to watch public interest and to do the right thing at the right time and would make every part of his conduct agreeable to his constituents. He highly appreciated the spirit in which the gathering was arranged. He cherished the valuable casket as a sure token of their love and prayed to the Almighty for ample opportunities and sufficient power to do some useful service.

BABU CHASMAWALLA IN COURT.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 30.

The hearing of the Chasmawalla gang case was resumed yesterday at 11-30 p.m. Dr. Hodiwala of Parel when examined stated that on November 3, 1925 he identified Babu Chasmawalla at Andheri as being one who had been to his Dispensary along with another person. On the day when the theft was committed Chasmawalla had gone to his Dispensary to express his gratitude for having cured him of some venereal disease from which he suffered a year ago. J. Baldwin, D. S. P. Ahmednagar then narrated how he was duped by Chasmawalla in Poona in December 1925 when he was about to arrest the latter with his companions on the 11th December.

THEFT OF A HAND-BAG.

ASS T. STATION MASTER ACQUITTED.

POONA Jan. 28.

The decision in a case of alleged theft by a railway official which has aroused much speculation and interset among subordinate railway employees of the G.I.P. Railway was decided on Saturday by the City Magistrate, Poona, who found Baboo Martande, the Assistant Station Master of Shelarwadi Railway Station not guilty of the charge of stealing a leather hand-bag, and acquitted him. The facts of the case are that Miss Rexroth, a missionary lady from Belgaum Mission Hospital, was travelling between Bombay and Poona by an afternoon train on the 4th June last. At Talegaon, where she broke journey, she forgot a leather handbag in the third class compartment in which she was travelling, and asked the Station Master of Talegaon to telephone to Shelarwadi, the next station, and ask the Station Master to take the bag and hand it over to the guard of the train for conveyance to Poona, where she would call for it on resuming journey. This was done, but on reaching Poona the Station Master said he had not received the bag. On the 30th August the accused was found in his quarters by the Police with the bag in front of him. Its contents were intact.

In defence of the accused Mr. E. J. Vas, pleader of Bombay, pointed out that the chief prosecution witness, the Station Master of Shelarwadi, and the accused were enemies. That latter had written to his superior officer making allegations of harassment and dishonest practices against the Station Master, who had brought the Police to the accused's quarters. The Station Master, he pointed out, must have been on duty when the message about the bag was received at Shelarwadi. In his statement to the Court Baboo Martande denied all knowledge of the bag which he staid must have been placed on the verandah of his quarters shortly before he came off duty. On this plea the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

JR. SECRETARIES' TRAINING CLASS

A Junior Secretaries' Training Class was held at Alibag from the 21st to 26th ulto. This is probably the first of its kind in Konkan which is proverbially a backward part of the Presidency, owing to various reasons, especially in co-operation. The Class was opened by Mr. R. L. Gharat, the pioneer co-operator in Konkan, and the President of the Local Branch. The class was attended by persons belonging to villages even outside the Alibag Taluka, and it is expected that the impetus thus given to the cause of co-operation will go a long way in convincing the public of its utility. Mr. Kakhanis, Government Auditor was deputed by the Provincial Institute, while the services of Mr. Deodhar, Senior Inspector, were placed at the disposal of the Managers by the Bank for the class. A small but successful function was arranged on the 23rd, when the local institute invited prominent persons in the city to meet brother co-operators from the mofussil. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bhausaheb Vaidya, Gurjar and Deshpande.

Similar classes are to be opened at Roha and Panvel.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Sea Urchin" opened on Saturday night at the Royal Opera House for a run of an entire week, as the feature attraction. This picture has everything to it, is packed with thrills of love, good drama with the punch that forces you to concentrate on the fast action. The best thing to be said, in praising it, is that it is so absorbing that one forgets everything else following the beautiful poignant story.

This picture, is a British production and it can easily be classified as a "Classic" Some of the scenes of the script called for cabaret night life when the fun is fast and furious and a spirit of mad irresponsibility reigns.

"The Sea Urchin" is the story of Betty Balfour who is taken away from school as a young girl and who finds herself helpless in the grasp of an unscrupulous man, "Sullivan" who passes himself off as her father. She is saved in the nick of time, but the rescue in itself leads to situations far more exciting.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTTIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, on the 29th Inst.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	Dividend per cent. 1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	7/2
Ceylon Planters	52	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	68/8	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	55	15	370	1094		92	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	38-8	10	565	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	34	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	90	10	281	997		120	75
Hatbawe Rubber	17-8	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	12-8	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	82-8	10	390	768		140	55
Indo-Malay Estates	28	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	20-8	10	730	526		22½	10
Jebong Rubber	26	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	58	10	412	1212		90	55
Kalutara Rubber	27/8	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	37/8	10	494	383		75	25
Langat River	44	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	105	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	235-5	50	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	58	10	405		822	35	30
Matale Valley Rubber	32	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	29	15	725	418	543	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	62	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42/8	10	479	365		70	
Neuchatel Estates	58	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	27	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	28	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	48	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	235	50	383	3207	379	75	
Talgaswella Tea	18	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	62/8	10	1240		501	17	7
Udabage Tea	90	20	439	1330	150	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	31	10	1116	730		200x	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	59	10	395	1185	956	75	10

Interims *Interims 1925 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market dull
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—98 Cents

OPPRESSION IN COLONIES.

LEAGUE FORMED IN BERLIN.

The League against oppression in the Colonies has been formed with its head office in Berlin, Germany.

There are branches in Holland, Denmark, Norwegen, Sweden, Tshecho-Slowakia, America, China, the Secretary for England, and the principal representative is Mr. Saklatwalla, M. P.

The object of the League is to offer a united international front to all kinds of Imperialist and Capitalist tyranny in one form or another reigning in the Colonies, not only in the British Empire but also in other Colonies, for, it has been found that when a particular nation has subdued another, where the Colony has been formed and all kinds of economic and political restrictions are imposed upon the Colonials, the League atempts to fight out the grievances of these and is holding its first session on 10th February next.

A circular has been sent round to some of the important organizations particularly the Labour of the Imperialist Countries in order to enable them to fight for their emancipation. The Congress of the Oppressed Nation which will hold it Session at Brussells has opened also at International Exhibition with the following departments:— (1) Historical, (2 Economic and (3) Political.

The Congress authorities of the League are asking the responsible bodies to send all valuable materials and to do their best in this regard. The following Agenda is provisionally laid out by the Congress:—

(1) Reports on the oppression of the imperialist powers in the Colonies and other countries, menaced in their independence. (Speakers will be the representatives of all oppressed nations). (2) The emancipation movement of the oppressed nations and its support by the labour organisations on progressive parties in the imperialist countries. (Speakers to this point will be: George Lansbury, M.P., London, Edoffmmen, General Secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, Amsterdam and the General Secretary of the "League against Colonial Oppression", Berlin. (3) The co-ordination of the forces of the national emancipation movement with the forces of the labour movement in the colonial as well as in the imperialist countries. (4) The building up of the "League against Oppression in the Colonies" to a great International Organisation in order to link up all forces combating international imperialism and in order to ensure the effective support of the emancipation fight of the oppressed nations.

Every proposition to complete this agenda will be gracefully acknowledged by the Provisional Committee to which all proposals of this kind ought to be sent before February 10th 1927.

The General Secretary is Mr. L. Gibarti at Berlin. Further particulars and information can be had of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Bombay who is appointed Secretary for India.

PRESIDENTS OF LEAGUE.

Among the Presidents of the League are Madan Sunyatsen, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Lansburry, Mr. Barbusse.

The Congress urgently requested the Delegation from India to represent at the Sessions, but that being impossible it has been announced that Indian Labour should appoint some Representative of theirs in Europe on their behalf.

AN ABSURD FEAR.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

"Every year so many people lose their lives by falling from the roofs of their houses owing to kite-flying. But up till now no movement has been set on foot with the purpose of effecting this reform. In our issue of yesterday we have reported the death of a man whose marriage had been celebrated only a few months ago. It will be our misfortune if in the face of such accidents no attempt is made at reforming the present state of affairs."—("Bande Mataram.")

WANTED HEALTH BUREAUS.

In the course of an inspiring series of articles published in "Bande Mataram", Professor Diwan Chand Sharma, M.A., dwells on the need of attaining physical culture by the Indians as a whole and calls upon the latter to establish "Health Bureaus" etc. with a view to improve the physical fitness of the Indians as a nation. Says he: "We cannot afford to be a nation of philosophers only. On the contrary, we should try to be life is a sort of burden and work is torture a nation of players as well. To an Indian for he believes that his existence is a curse and that ever-lasting joys will be attainable only after death. We ought to change this kind of mentality. Let every person try to derive as much pleasure and happiness as he possibly can by means of games and other sources of recreation. It is a pity that games are limited only to our graduates and under-graduates. We should try to infuse light and happiness into the life of every individual whether man, woman or child. Games and other means of recreation should become part and parcel of every man's life. We should all study why we are weak and what can make us strong."

THE AFGHAN BOGEY.

Commenting on Sardar Mahmud Tarzi's statement with regard to the bogey of the Afghan invasion, "Hamdard" observes: "It is gratifying to note that His Excellency Sardar Mahmud Tarzi, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, has contradicted the ridiculous notion current in this country that Afghanistan will invade India and the Indian Muslims will with the help of the Afghans, establish a Muslim 'raj' here. To think in this wise is not only ridiculous but absurd. May Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and people of their ways of thinking be satisfied with this statement and cease from harming the united nationality of India and misleading and frightening the masses by working on their meaningless superstitions."

"Zamindar" of Lahore states that a club has been established in Lahore under the aegis of the Municipality. The most important object of the club is to acquaint the citizens of Lahore with the duties of citizenship. The central office of the club is situated outside Delhi Gate and the club will be open to every person of mature age.

PRIVATE BLAKE ACQUITTED.

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

News has been received here that Private Blake who was convicted at Sabathu for alleged outrage on an Indian beggar woman and who appealed to the Sessions Court has been acquitted by Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge. Private Blake had petitioned that Mr. Tapp, not being an Englishman, his case should be heard by a judge of his own nationality. Now that he has been acquitted, the question of transfer does not arise.—A.P.

The s.s. "Khusro" sailed with 1256 pilgrims on board from Karachi for Jeddah. Of this number, 842 embarked from Bombay and the remainder from Karachi. Most of the pilgrims were from Chinese Turkistan. This is the first pilgrim ship to sail from Karachi this year. The Pilgrim Camp has still 200 pilgrims awaiting shipment and a large number are expected from the Punjab, next week. These will sail by the s.s. Sehangir" on the 27th February.—A. P.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s have issued the following Weekly Gunny Market Report under date 26th January, 1927:—

Heavy Goods.—Up to the week-end the volume of business was small but rates were maintained. Later Hy. Cees for ready and near positions were in demand at advanced rates, and a fair business was also done for the July|December position.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for January and early February at Rs. 48|0|0, for January|March and February at Rs. 47|12|0; Liverpool Twills for February|March at Rs. 54|0|0; Cuban Sugar Bags for January at Rs. 62|4|0 to Rs. 62|0|0 to Rs. 62|4|0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for February at Rs. 112 0|0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for January and early February at Rs. 48|0|0, for January|March and April|June at Rs. 47|12|0; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 52|8|0, for January at Rs. 53|0|0, Liverpool Twills for February|March, March|April and April at Rs. 54|0|0.

For the Colonies.—Woolpacks for January February and February|March at Rs. 2|6|6, for August at Rs. 2|5|6.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for February|March at Rs. 41-8-0, for October|December at Rs. 37|0|0; K. Bags for January at Rs. 44,0|0; Light Cee Bags for February at Rs. 44|12|0; Hy. Cees (42" unhemmed) for January at Rs. 50|0|0 to Rs. 51|4|0 to Rs. 51|0|0 basis, for early February at Rs. 49|4|0 basis; Hy. Cees for April|June at Rs. 48|0|0, for July|September and July|December at Rs. 48|0|0; Liverpool Twills (36") for January at Rs. 55|0|0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay. B. Twills for January|March and April|June at Rs. 47|12|0; Liverpool Twills for February|March at Rs. 54|0|0, for July|December at Rs. 45|0|0.

Hessians.—In the early part of the interval the market ruled quiet with rates tending easier, but on receipt of the news of the "Karoo" being on fire in New York harbour there was a smart recovery in the price of near at hand goods, and this encouraged a certain amount of forward buying at full rates. At the close rates are again easier.

9 Porters for Ready and January at Rs. 14|9|0 to Rs. 14|11|0 to Rs. 14|8|0 to Rs. 14|12|0 to Rs. 14|7|0, for January|March at Rs. 14|8|0, for February|March at Rs. 14|9|0 to Rs. 14|11|0 to Rs. 14|8|0 to Rs. 14|12|0 to Rs. 14|7|0, for April|September at Rs. 14|12|0, for July|September at Rs. 14|10|0, for October|December at Rs. 14|8|0 to Rs. 14|12|0, for January|March '28 at Rs. 14|8|0.

50"—10 ozs. for January at Rs. 18|0|0.

Hesian Bags 54 x 28 hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. July|September at Rs. 32|0|0.

Hessian Bags 56 x 28 hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. for January|March and February|March at Rs. 34|8|0, for April|September at Rs. 34|0|0.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

73RD HALF-YEARLY REPORT

The 73rd half-yearly report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (The Japan Mail Steamership Company, Limited) was presented to the Shareholders at the Half Yearly Ordinary General Meeting which was held in Tokyo on Friday, 26th November last, from which the following passages are extracted:—

The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company for the term ending the 30th September, 1926. The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet and insurance, ships' structural repair and pension funds, amounts to Yen 3,032,556.61, including Yen 318,886.49 brought forward from the last account. The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:—

Legal reserve fund	Yen 140,000.00
Directors' and auditors' fees ...	80,000.00
Dividend (8 p.c. per annum)	2,511,250.00
Total Yen	2,731,250.00

leaving a balance of Yen 301,306.61 to be carried forward to the next account.

The Assets of the Company are given as under:—

Unpaid capital Yen 42,000,000.00, Reduced book value of fleet Yen 60,995,669.51, Reduced book value of launches, barges, etc. Yen 657,930.35, Land and buildings Yen 18,479,388.68, Ships' stores in stock Yen 930,578.18, Public loans and other securities Yen 28,507,382.48, Cash at banks and in hand Yen 7,508,871.31, Sundry debtors Yen 8,543,369.21, Total Yen 167,623,189.12.

The Liabilities of the Company are as given below:—

Share capital Yen 106,250,000.00, Insurance fund Yen 10,165,647.96, Ships' structural repair fund Yen 7,607,740.13, Legal reserve fund Yen 17,700,000.00, Dividend equalization fund Yen 6,750,000.00, Special reserve Yen 211,000.00, Fund for training, protection and encouragement of seamen Yen 618,891.76, Pension fund Yen 6,215,916.33, Sundry creditors Yen 9,071,436.33, Amount brought forward from last account Yen 318,886.49, Net profit for the half-year Yen 2,713,670.12, Total Yen 167,623,189.12.

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Gold:—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,145,555 on the 5th inst. as compared with £149,856,430 on the previous Wednesday.

Over £500,000 Bar Gold was on offer in the open market yesterday, of which Holland bought £100,000, India £30,000, and the Home and Continental Trade £130,000. The balance was secured by the Bank of England, as will be seen below.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been reported since our last issue:—

	Received	Withdrawn
January 6th	nil	£22,000
January 7th	nil	nil
January 8th	nil	nil
January 10th	nil	nil
January 11th	£250,000	£30,000
January 12th	nil	£86,000

Yesterday's receipt was in the form of Bar Gold from South Africa. The £110,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows: Spain £75,000, India £20,000 and Holland £15,000. During the week under review the Bank has received £112,000 on balance, increasing the net influx this year to £340,000. According to the daily announcements posted at the Bank, there has been a net efflux of £4,984,000 since the resumption of an effective gold standard.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 5th inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	£27,717
British West Africa	32,957
British South Africa	389,726
Other countries	1,010
	£451,410

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	£498,665
Netherlands	16,400
France	68,800
British India	18,000
Other countries	7,716
	£609,581

A preliminary estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics returns the gold production of Canada during the year 1926 as 1,729,377 fine ounces, slightly less than that for the preceding year which was 1,735,735 fine ounces.

The Transvaal gold output for December 1926 was 836,157 fine ounces, as compared with 840,276 fine ounces for November 1926 and 791,455 fine ounces for December 1925. The total output for the year 1926—9,962,852 fine ounces, constitutes a record and is 363,150 fine ounces above the previous year's output—9,599,702 fine ounces.

Silver:—The acute crisis in China, coinciding with the near approach of the Chinese New Year (February 2nd), provoked considerable buying of silver on China account. This was accompanied with some Indian purchases and covering by nervous bears. Prices therefore moved sharply upward until 25.1/2d was recorded yesterday for cash and 25.5/16d for two months' delivery—the highest fixed since November 8th last.

The apparently more satisfactory reports from Hankow seem to point to a favourable turn in affairs, and this was reflected in quotations to-day which eased 1/16d in each case.

A statement issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives a preliminary estimate of the Canadian silver output for 1926 as 21,907,000 fine ounces, an increase of about 1,700,000 fine ounces over that for the previous year.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 5th inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	£27,808
U. S. A.	49,738
British West Africa	12,104
Other countries	6,224
	£95,874

EXPORTS.

	£
Austria	£58,651
China	71,217
British India	65,778
Other countries	14,161
	£209,807

A communique issued by the Government of Burma states that the exportation of arms and ammunitions other than explosives required for blasting furnaces exported from Penang to Victoria Point Military and Naval Stores, from any port or place in the Straits Settlements to Burma, is being prohibited for a further period of 5 years from the 1st Febuary 1927.—A. P.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weeekly report under date Saturday, 29th January, 1927:—

The outstanding feature of the week in the American market was the last but one Ginning Report published on the 24th instant according to which 1,610,000 bales have been ginned upto the 16th January against 5,542,000 bales ginned upto the 11th December as per the previous repprtt and against 15,488,000 bales this time last year. The figure of the Ginnings is about as expected and should be construed as bullish because it confirms the belief that the final outturn will probably fall short of the Government estimate by about a million bales.

The market earlier in the week was steady but later declined on less favourable Liverpool and Manchester reports owing to the Chinese situation, liquidation and Southern selling. The highest price for the May position touched during the period was 13.80 on the 24th instant and the lowest 13.37 on the 27th instant, the range for the week being 43 points.

The Local market in the earlier part of the week declined notwithstanding steady Americans on account of anxiety over the political situation in China and selling by the Japanese and the Bazar operators. Later, despite the easiness in America our market has remained comparatively steady owing to purchases by the Bazar operators, Commission houses, Office and Mills. The highest rate for Broach April/May touched during the period was Rs. 264-1/2 on the 22nd instant and the lowest Rs. 254-1/2 on the 27th instant the range for the week being Rs. 10. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach April May Rs. 259; Broach July/August Rs. 265; Oomra March Rs. 243-1/2; Oomra May Rs. 254-1/2; Bengal March Rs. 225-1/2; and Bengal May Rs. 227-1/2.

Tuesday the 25th January was the last day for delivery of Dec./Jan. contracts when the Room rate for Bengal was fixed at Rs. 227, and for Oomra at Rs. 244, a penalty of Rs. 25 per candy having been imposed in case of failure of tenders against sales. The total number of bales tendered during the delivery period against Bengal was 16,400 bales and against Oomra 110,000 bales.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 27th January are 1,217,981 bales against 1,401,244 bales last year and Exports total 363,685 bales against 764,676 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 393,284 bales. The Stock of cotton into Bombay on the 27th January is estimated at 585,293 bales against 668,312 bales same time last year.

Some of the well-known cables from New York during the week have predicted a decline from the present level the causes given being overbrought position of the market and a reaction being overdue. In our opinion, behind these carses the underlying idea in anticipating the decline now is the keen desire to see a substantially high level of prices for the next crop for which it is essential that there should now be a radical curtailment in the acreage. This can only be attained if the price prevailing at this time of the season is unattractive to the farmer. Thus expecting a decline by these authorities now is probably the wish being father to the thought. Therefore, if the easiness in the American market which has lately been in evidence continues, ie should be construed as a bullish factor for prices later on. We however do not think it will be of more than a temporary nature. We would therefore recommend the policy of effecting purchases in all easy markets taking a long view of the market.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Ready prices have improved by about 4 to 6 as. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December sh. 19 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb-March sh. 18/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. sh. 17/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. sh. 17/10 per cwt F.B.H.

JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
Shipment Jan. sh. 18/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 17/10 per cwt.
Shipment Dec. sh. 18/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 19 per cwt. F.B.H.

BELGIAN BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 18/1 per cwt F.B.H.

GERMAN CRYSTAL:—
Shipment Dec. sh. 18/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31 st. January 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.976 inches (.003 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day)29.907 inches (.026 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.026

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.2 degrees (0.3 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.5 degrees (0.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77%

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 59%.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 129 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy-10) 0.

Earthquake report.—An Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,100 miles away, was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 14 hrs. 25 mts. yesterday. (I. S. T.).

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 877.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 144 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 185 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/16.
London Paris Frcs. 123.08.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.21.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 113.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.47.
Tone of Exchange.—Dull market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

3 months 4.3/32 per cent.
6 months 4.32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/2 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money market. Steady.
Imperial Bank rate: 6 per cent.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Jan. 31

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91-1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 14 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 3
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 6
Phoenix	,,	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 6
Kalamardan	,,	0 14 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
David Mill	,,	0 14 3
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Firmay	,,	0 11 0
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 13 3
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 13 3
Sakuntal	,,	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 13 0
Globe	,,	0 12 9
Rachael	,,	0 12 9
Pelhi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 12 9
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 14 0
Jacob	,,	0 14 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 6
1386 Tata	,,	2 11 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	3 15 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 1 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	,,	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 6 0
58000 Kurla	,,	5 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 5 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 4 0
Hindustan	,,	7 4 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 2 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 1 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 0 0
Apollo David	,,	2 1 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 6
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix		1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 0 0
Tata	,,	1 0 0
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 0
David	,,	0 13 6
Mahel		0 13 6

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN COTTON:—N. Y.: No Support, Some Liquidation. Futures closed 5 to 7 lowel. Spot—easy 5 Points at 13.65c.

LOCAL:—Some Offices Buying. Closed rather quiet but steady.

Private Report:—

Messrs. Bruel and Co's report issued today states:—

The cause for the advance in America is apparently to be found in a report issued by the Department for Agriculture which says that the outlook for the production is none too encouraging even if the growth and the weather this year be normal as it mentions the possibility of increased damage to the crop by Boll Weevil as compared with last year. A 30 per cent. reduction in acreage is apparently advocated in order to restore the balance of consumption and supply, but it would surprise us greatly if such a drastic reduction is actually effected. In any case it is far too early as yet to base operations on what may happen to the new crop, and although we can see no room for any serious decline in prices, a further material rise from the present level is likely to seriously jeopardise the chances of the acreage being reduced to the extent which the present situation is said to demand.

We remain moderately bullish and think well of purchases on declines.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled quiet with less enquiry and increased selling pressure. The range was 11 points for the day and closing prices registered a less of 5 to 7 points. Spot cotton ruled easy at a decline of 5 points at 13.65c.

The Liverpool Market maintained steady tone and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot prices showed a sharp improvement of 13 points at 7.39d per lb. with ready sales amounting 6000 bales.

The American cotton markets continue steady with a moderate demand for spot cotton and at every advance it induces wore and more long liquidation in conjunction with hedge selling. Speculative interest is small and after recent short covering, we think the situation is none too healthy and believe prices will work gradually lower.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

In spite of weaker advices from America our market opened steady for Broach Apr. May at Rs. 262 and soon improved Rs. 2 on buying by offices and short covering. At the advance there was little long liquidation and the market as under at 4 p.m.

Broach A/M 262-4 264-6 262-4 263-12.
Broach J/A 268-8 271 268/8 274/12.
Oomra Mar. 246 248 246 247/12
Oomra May 248/8 254 248/8 249/12
Bengal Mar. 227 230 227 230.
Bengal May. 229 232 229 232.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower but later telegrams showed further weakness. Our market opened for Broach A/May 263/8 and after fluctuating within a small range closed as under:—

Broach A/M. 263/8 264 263/8 263/12.
Broach J/A 270 270/8 270 270/8
Oomra March 248 248/8 248 248/8
Oomra May 250 250/8 250 250/8
Bengal March 229 229 228/8 229
Bengal May 230/8 231 230/8 231.

Recently our market has developed a firm tone on buying by local office and mills in conjunction with some short covering. This buying, to us, appears nothing more than a technical adjustment of the situation and we believe the market is getting over bought, rendering a weak position. The immediate future, entirely depends upon foreign advices, but we are afraid if prices of America cotton sag, we may see some decline in the local market.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	242/45
,,	Fine	,,	240
,,	F.G.	,,	235
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	239/40
,,	F.G.	,,	233
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	265/67
Nagpur		,,	265/67
Yeotmal		,,	260
Arvi		,,	260/62
Amraoti		,,	255/57
Khamgaon-Akola		,,	252/54
Mulkapur		,,	245/46
Khandesh		,,	240/42
,,		F.G.	
Muthia	Fine	,,	238/40
,,	F.G.	,,	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality		280/82
Purna	Average	,,	267/72
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	257/60
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	265/75
			Old.
Broach	Fine	M.G.	
,,		F.G.	
Westerns	Good.	,,	
,,		H.G.	
Cambodia	Fine	M.G.	290/95
Kalagin	,,	,,	

ROME RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Bengal March				229
Bengal May				232
Broach A./M.				264
Broach J./A.				270
Oomra March				248
Oomra May				250
Bengal	244	237	230	222
S. P.	240	233	226	218
Rajputana	244	237	230	222
Oomra No. 3	257	252	247	242
C. P. No. 1.	272	267	262	257
C. P. No. 2	265	260	255	250
Khandesh	250	245	240	235
Muthia	...	245	241	238

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

500	Ozoburin	Berar	250/253
400	Ozoburin	Khandwa	251
400	Ozoburin	Khandesh	241
200	A. Damodar	Berar	252/253
100	Arjan Khimjee	Muthia	243
100	H. Nanshi	Khandesh	248
100	Volkart Bros.	Khurja	245
100	Suzuki & Co.	Berar	[illegible]
100	Suzuki and Co.	C.P. 1	272
100	Petit Mill	Muglai	232
100	G.G. Kesha	Mahuva	248
100	G.G. Kesha	Khandwa	251
100	S. Joharmal	Shirpur	244
100	B. Karshandas	Wadha	270

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 29th instant.

Wheat	7,514 cwts.
Linseed	4,591 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	732 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,576 ,,
Poppyseed	243 ,,
Groundnuts	11,259 ,,
Castorseeds	3,191 ,,
Rice	2688 ,,
Myrabollams	7,876 ,,
Cottonseed	23,496 ,,
Gram	1,415 ,,
Joowar	1,444 ,,
Barley	375 ,,
Bajree	8,661 ,,
Coal	1034 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 31st.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterda	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	3,472	2,26,928	2,05,623
Central India ..	3,088	1,39,415	2,08,177
Barsi and Nagar ..	1,853	1,20,583	1,15,871
Hyderabad-Gaorani	179	39,554	41,001
Berar	8,464	3,16,911	2 39,718
Central Provinces ..	377	1,12,303	1,25,385
Total Oomras	17,433	964,794	9,35,778
Dholera	2,933	35 942	1,12,779
N. W. Provinces		48,287	1,19,750
Rajputana	162	18 530	52,339
Sind-Punjab ..	8,96	65,783	1,27,265
Broach		239	36,967
Coompta & Dharwar		19,851	13,400
Westerns- Northerns	77	9,096	7,945
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,594	6,441
Persian		2,853	2,074
American		70,350	143
Egyptian and African	62	21,515	30,027
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		45	439
Total	21,563	12,62,274	14,46,820

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 20th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	8,89	1,11,646	2,99,768
Japan & China ..	18,301	4,46,696	5,44,113
Coast Ports ..		5,343	10,795
Up-country by Rail		44,589	4,363
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		58,414	1,73,705
Total	19,190	6,66,688	9 42,744

GOLD MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The gold market shows a better tone, however there is not much improvement in the demand. The market closed as under:—

Bar Bold ready 21/9/0
Mah delivery 21/8/9
Fagan delivery 21/9/3.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

As anticipated in our previous report today the local silver market opened steady Mah being quoted at Rs. 63 and prices declined to 62/4, while the second settlement was quoted at 61/8. This weakness is purely a natural reaction and looking to the strong statistical position we do not recommend to keep short sales. If the prices record a further sharp drop we think purchances on small scale will be less risky. The following are to-day's closing rates:—

Silver ready 63-0-0
Mah delivery 61-12-0
Fagan delivery 61-2-0

STOCK EXCHANGE

A DULL MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

To-day the market opened unchanged for mill shares and prices recorded a slight decline before the close. The transfer business was mainly done and the premiums improved in the late trading.

Tata iron shares also ruled easy. Ordinary closed at 60/4 deferreds opened at 180 but eased off to 172/8 by the close.

Tomorrow the market will remain closed as usual being the first settlement day.

The following are to-day's closing quotation:—

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotations Rs.	a.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	77	
Baroda	50	4	86	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	30	8
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1472	8
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	19	8
Central India Mining ..	10	1-2Y	30	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	115	
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	125	
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	352	8
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	6	12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	51	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	106	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	93 1-2	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	81	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	84	
Pachora Jammsi ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	159	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	710	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	197	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P. ..	350	..	237	8
Scindi Steam ..	15—0—		13	12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	530	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	965	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	4-8	136	4
Bombay Tramways P. ..	50	3-8	67	4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	96	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1057	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	985	
Tata power O. ..	1,000	..	617	8
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	840	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press ..	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	10,25	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	220	
Mamnad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	840	
New East India ..	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	255	
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	72	8
Meyer Sasseon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2090	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	50	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	303	12
Osmanshahi (100) ..	70	..	60	
Pearl	250	12	492	8
Phoenix	100	10	392	8
Premier	100	..	11	
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	570	
Sholapur	1,000	8075 450	7900	
Simplex	260	..	141	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	2
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	506	4
Swan	100	..	152	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	115	
Vishnu CottonO. ..	500	90	2500	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	19	1-2
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	592	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	00	3	176	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	6	15
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	640	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	126	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	80-1	2
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	173	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	60	4
Thacker	50	..	110	
Telephone	50	nil	37	
INSURAN E COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	850	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	2
New India	25	ly	21	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1220	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	5	1
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	395	
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	8	12
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	903	12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/5.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/2.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87/4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103/8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/8 1945-55 Rs. 107/8.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The linseed market ruled quiet on little long liquidation at the advance. There were reports of rain in Punjab, which induced some profit taking and prices ruled easy for wheat.

To-day, the settlement rate for January was fixed at Rs. 8-6-4 and a penalty of 2 annas for failure to tender actual delivery—

Linseed May 10-12-9.
Wheat May 7-9-6.

SRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following are the infuctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Opening 12-15 Rs. 264 settlement rate
Opening 12-15 Rs. 264
Opening 1-30 Rs. 264 1/4
Opening 2-45 settlement
Opening 4-0 264 1/2
Opening 5-15 263 1/2
Opening 6-30 263 1/4
Last 7-0 263
To-day's highest rate Rs. 264 1/2
To-day's Lowest rate Rs. 262.

Bombay Industrial	100	..	8	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	55	
Bradbury	250	nil	250	
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	408	12
Central India O.	100	16	505	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	100	..	133	12
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	167	8
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	200	
David	500	..	240	
Dawn	250	40	670	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1	1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	206	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	135	
Elphinstons O. ..	100	..	29	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	280	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	860	12
Finlay	100	nil	128	12
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	620	
Globe	100	..	38	12
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indoostan ..	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	162	8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	343	12
Jamshe O, ..	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	4	
Kohinoor	500	..	1150	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5950	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	20	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	126	4

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			3978
Bombay Cotton			305
Bombay Dyeing	912 8	912 8	902 8 903 12
Century ..	411 4	411 4	407 8 408 12
Central India			510 510 505 505
Colaba Land			133 12
Crescent			167
Edward Sassoon			135
Fazulbhoy	866 4	867 8	860 860
Finlay			628 12
Globe			38 12
Gokak			117 8
Indian Bleaching			162 8
Indore Malwa			343 12
Kohinoor			1150
Madhowjee			126 4
Mathuradas			72 8
Meyer Sassoon			11
Mysore			117 8
New Great ..	306 4	306 4	303 4 303 12
Pearl	496 4	496 4	492 8 492 8
Pabany			206 4
Phoenix			392 8
Simplex			141 4
Swadeshi ..			506 4
Swan Mills			152 8
Tata Mills			115
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alcock			255
Bombay Steam			197 8
Bundi Cement			19 8
Central India Mining			30
Indian Cement ..			115
Katni Cement ord.			125
Shivarajpur			51 8
Tram Co. Ord.			136 4
Tata Hydro	1070 10	1070 1057 8	1057 8
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	62 8	62 8-60	60 4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	185	180 172 8	172 8
Govt. Paper 3 1/2 per cent ..			77 8 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107 7

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Special meeting of ordinary shareholders of E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ld., Share Bazar Hall, 5 p.m.

Swami Sharvanand's lecture, University Library Building, 5-45 p.m

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

H. E. the Governor unveils the statue of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

Indian Merchants Chamber, Annual Meeting, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

E. D. Sassoon United Mills Ltd., General Meeting, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, 4-30 p.m.

Y. W. C. A. Meeting, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m., Lady Wilson presiding.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 5.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

Lecture with lantern slides on "Bijapur," by Mr. T. D. Kapadia, Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 6 p.m., Lady Jugmohandas Varjivandas to preside

A LECTURE ON BIJAPUR.

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan Society, a public lecture in Gujerati on Bijapur with magic lantern slides will be given by Mr. T. D. Kapadia, at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, on Saturday (5th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Lady Jugmohandas Vedijivandas, J.P., will preside.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Tuesday, the 1st February from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres. SubStation 12 Kc. will broadcast from 8 to 9 Wavelength 380 Metres.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies Phillipine Islands Penang Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday (the 2nd instant).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Naringa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd February, 1927.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday, to 6 a.m. of Monday:—Small-pox attacks 5, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 63; Total mortality this day last year was 106.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Shams-ul-ulema Dr. Jivanji J. Modi, C.I.E., J.P., B.A., Ph. D. and C. will deliver a lecture on "The Persian Kings of Biblical History" illustrated with lantern slides on Monday, the 7th instant at 6 p.m. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M.A., J.P., will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

FREE INOCULATIONS

As reported by the Government Laboratory, Parel, Plague is prevalent among rats in Ghatkopar. The public are hereby informed that the prophylactic plague inoculations will be given freely without any charge at the Jatabai Charitable Dispensary, Vallabhbag, Ghatkopar, during 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. only.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE UNION.

The second annual meeting of the Bombay National College Union will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct to-morrow (Wednesday) a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Swami Sharvananda, of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay, will deliver Lecture I of his course of Lectures on "The Philosophy of the Upanishads" in the Lecture Room, University Library Building, today (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

The other three lectures will be delivered on 2nd, 3rd and 4th instant.

MT. CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDRA.

To-morrow (Wednesday), being "Candle Mass" Day, there will be High Mass preceded by the Blessing of the Candlts, Distribution and Procession round the Church at 6-30 a.m. Rev. Fr. C. Plate officiating.

In the evening Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and Sermon by Rev. Father Le Tellier, S.J., at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House, and on subsequent days till the work is completed.

E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS CO., LD.

A special meeting of the Ordinary Shareholders of the E. D. Sassoon United Mills, Ld., will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Share Bazar Hall, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) re: reduction of the Capital proposed by the Directors of the Company.

SWAMI VIVEKANAND'S BIRTH-DAY CEREMONY.

Swami Vivekanand's Birthday ceremony was performed by the Sahakari Mittra Mandal (Bhoiwada) at their Office premises under the presidentship of Mr. Bhagwantrao Parelker, when interesting and spiritual speeches were delivered by the members of the Mandal.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant, and is due to arrive here on Tuesday morning the 1st February at 6 a.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 41st Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

SHORTHAND MEDAL.

An Ahmedabad competitor gained the only Indian success in the recent Semi-Annual International Shorthand Competitions of the Sloan-Duployan Society (England), the results of which are just announced.

A total of 16 Medal was granted to candidates in 14 different countries, the Indian success being that of Mr. B. R. Fanibunda, of Cavas Villa, Salapose Road, Ahmedabad, who won a Silver Medal in Class II. for the best paper written in reporting style.

JAIN PROCESSION AND MEETING.

A public meeting of the Jains, under the auspices of Shri Jain Swayam Sewak Mandal will be held at Shri Godiji's Temple, Pydhonie to-day (Tuesday) (9 a.m. S. T.), to protest against the injustice done to the Jains in connection with the Shatrunjaya dispute. A public procession will also start from the Office of the said Mandal at 8 a.m. Jain and non-Jains are requested to join the same.

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIP

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament was continued on the Kenilnedy Sea Face on Monday when there were one or two unexpected results. In his encounter with Taku, Harvey's chances were greatly favoured. He began well by annexing five of the first six games but thereafter the Jap asserted his superiority and carried the set at 7-5 Harvey brought the scores level by capturing the next set, but Taku came up strongly again and won the deciding set decisively and the match. Harvey relied on base-line play but the Jap favoured aggressive tactics and, paying the way with his flashy top-skin drives, he came up to the net as frequently as possible, where his terrific smashing gave his opponent no chance. Both players double-faulted over-much. Vartak had an easy time in disposing of Thatch who could only win three games in both sets. The Nowroji-Powvala combination provided another surprise by defeating that strong Bandra pair Gonsalves and Pereira. The latter pair began well by taking the first set but although they tried very had to prevent it their opponents equalised by taking a hard-fought set. Nowrojee and Powvala were not to be denied after this and the deciding set went to them with the loss of three games. Bhagwat and Khardekar won their fixture wit Daruwala and Dastur but only after the match had run into three sets:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Y. Taku beat J. Harvey, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2.
D. V. Vartak beat G. Thatch, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

N. B. Bhagwat and B. H. Khardekar beat Daruwalla and Dastur 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Nowrojee and Powvalla beat C. Gonsalves and A. C. Pereira 3-6, 7-5, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and J. Harvey W. O. L. M. Khatao and another.

TO DAYS FIXTURES.

HINDU GYM. COURTS.

No. 1 at 4 p.m. A. K. Suntoke vs. S. Noguchi followed by Miss Leela Row and another vs. Mr. G. M. Hunt and Vishram

No. 2 at 4 p.m. E. Duthie vs. D. V. Vartak followed by Mrs. G. P. Scott and A. R. Woods vs. Mrs. Row and another.

No. 8 at 4 p.m. N. B. Bhagvat and B. H. Khardekar vs. M. W. Velkar and R. K. Sanghani.

ISLAM GYM. COURT.

5 p.m. M. J. Maneckshaw vs. P. N. Pereira.

COMMINS HOCKEY CUP

B. B. R. A. WIN THE FINAL.

On the Bombay Gym. ground the B. B. R. A. beat "D" Company B. B. A. F. I. by three goals in the final match of the Cummins Hockey Cup Tournament, which is open to all military units in Bombay. It was a case of the better team winning and the gunners fully deserved the honour as they were superior in every department of the game. The A. F. I. team could not settle down to an organised plan and consequently their efforts consisted of spasmodic attacks which, however, were extremely dangerous in the opening half. Late in the first half H. Kelly opened the score and added a second goal before lemon-time. Midway in the second half C. Kelly scored the third goal during a short corner. The game deteriorated after this and the final whistle found the B. B. R. A. comfortable winners. The cup was presented to H. Kelly, the captain of the gunners.

The winning team received silver medals while the losers were presented with bronze medals.

B. B. R. A. ..... 3 goals.
"D" Company, B. B. A. F. I. ....Nil.

B. B. R. A.:—Hyde; Netscher and C. Kelly; R. Carey, Rodgers and Mayers; T. Carey, Thomas, H. Kelly, Long and Lilley.

"D" Company, B. B. A. F. I.:—Walton; Cummings and Berrymen; Lainton, Leontzini and White; Christie; Parkhill, Wilson, Dowling and Clarke.

Referees.—Messrs. Maloney and Woods.

ANOTHER TROOPSHIP LEAVES FOR CHINA.

Another troopship, "s. s. Bankura", formerly of the British India Company, left Bombay with the 12th Pack Battery on Monday for China. The battery which consists of guns, horses and mules is commanded by Major J. L. Forbes, D. S. O. M. C. It has five officers, 100 other ranks, 163 Indian ranks, 35 followers, and 136 mules. Another contingent of troops will sail to-day for China.

HIGH COURT

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PATHAN GETS SEVEN YEARS' R. I.

Emperor vs. Sadgul Mashrufgul.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and a Special Jury).

The accused in this case charged under Section 302 I.P.C. of committing murder by intentionally causing the death of one Sultan Wali Akmal. The prosecution case was that th eaccused and Sultan were Pathans and hailed from the same village, and were working as coolies in the workshop of Messrs. Richardson and Chuddas. On the 31st October, 1926 about 7 a.m. both the accused and Sultan had gone to Fakeria Masjid for a bath. They had a quarrel there over the water-tap in which it was alleged that the accused dealt a deadly blow with a heavy stick on the head of Sultan. After the attack Sultan was taken by his brother to the Police Station and thence to the G. T. Hospital where an operation was performed upon him. Sultan however succumbed to his injury the next day. The accused was arrested at Chinchbunder and the stick with which he had dealt the blow was also recovered. The accused at the time of his arrest had some minor injuries on his body.

The accused had admitted the atack in a statement that he had volunteered before the Coroner but had put forward a plea of grave and sudden provocation.

The Jury brought in an unanimous verdict of "guilty" of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and his Lordship convicted and sentenced the accused to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Powvala appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. S. O. Joshi, Advocate.

VICTIM TO WIFE'S INFIDELITY.

REFERENCE IN MURDER CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Fawcett on the Appellate side of the High Court, came up the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat in a murder case when the accused were found not guilty by the jury.

The accused in this case, one Natha Bhana and a woman named Kesar were tried by the sessions judge of Surat for the murder of one Premla Chhiba, a Bhandar (toddy seller) by caste, who was the latter's husband. The first accused Natha, a young bachelor was the paramour of Kesar, and the fact was suspected by her husband about a month before his death. On 12th August last, an incident occurred which afford the dissusive motive for the crime. On the evening of that day Natha took the deceased to a liquor shop where he plied him with copious quantities of the drink till the latter was intoxicated. After returning home, the deceased observed his wife talking with Natha and gave her a slap on the face. The woman in anger went away to the house of her paramour. The deceased, accompanied by a school-master started out in search of her and knocked at Natha's house to make enquiries. The latter refused to open the door and replied that he could search her out after some time. A couple of hours later, he took her to her husband's house and left her in his charge. At midnight he returned again as prearranged, and with a razor supplied by Kesar, slashed the throat of the deceased who was fast asleep. The deceased woke up in agony but fell down dead after walking a few paces. At the Sessions trial they were found not guilty by the jury and the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with their verdict referred the case to the High Court.

In giving judgment, their Lordships held that in the light of the evidence in the case and the accused's confession before the Committing Magistrate, the jury's verdict was manifestly perverse. They therefore convicted both the accused and sentenced them to transportation.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A FIRM.

On a complaint of cheating Ratilal Chunilal who had a firm at Sheik Memon Street in respect of 26-3/4 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 575/, Madanprasad Ramcharan was arrested on Sunday, and was remanded into police custody on Monday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Sub-Inspector Kothawala who placed the accused before the Magistrate said that on January 13, the accused who had with three others opened a bogus firm at Mumbadevi Tank Road, approached Ratilal at his pedhi and induced him to part with 26 3/4 tolas of gold promising payment the same evening. When the complainant went to the accused's pedhi in the evening, it was deserted. He informed the police who arrested the accused, but accomplices were found to have absconded. As inquiry in the matter was yet incomplete police applied for a remand of the accused into police custody.

The Magistrate granted the application.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL FALL.

While he was being removed to the hospital for treatment for very high fever and convulsion, Kassam Miya Abdulla, an old Mahomedan residing at Duklim Mohoila fell down on the stair with the result that one of his right ribs was broken. He was taken to the hospital where after a treatment of about 10 days he died on Saturday. An inquest touching his death was held by the city Coroner on Sunday when the Jury recorded a verdit of death by pneumonia following simple fracture of a rib.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST REPEATED.

MASS, THE STRENGTH OF NATION.

REVERT TO N.-C.-O.

Under the joint auspices of the F and G Ward District Congress Committees a public meeting was held in Matunga to protest against the sending of Indian troops and utilising Indian resources against China. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.

HANDS OFF CHINA.

Mr. Ginwalla explained how Britain was always shrewd in exploiting other nations and in her policy of Imperial expansion. The Chinese were fighting for their freedom.

"We have to do our duty by China" continued the speaker "and should express in explicit terms that India is at one with China in her struggle." Organisation of Labour alone would give the sanction behind their protests.

THE REAL FIGHT.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar felt that the real fight in China at the present day was not the fight of mere nationalism, but it was a fight for subsistence, sheer existence that the Chinese people have waged. If the Chinese are subdued the imperialist's will be stronger and will crush India, the more effectively.

REVERT TO N. C. O.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla also laid great stress on the importance of organising the masses of the country He concluded with an appeal for reversion to Mahatma Gandhi's original programme of Non-co-operation.

Mr. Qumar Ahmad without making any speech, simply pointed how Indian Police men in China had made common cause with the Chinese.

Mr. C. K. Narayana Swamy felt the absence of any league that kept in close touch with the Nationalist movements in all Asiatic countries and advocated that the Indian National Congress should now further the beginning made at Nagasaki to moot the formation of an Asiatic Federation and the Pan-Asiatic League.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas after pointing out how the Indian police in China had joined hands with the Chinese, said that it should convince every one of the justice of the Chinese cause.

INDIA-PAWN OF IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Horniman in winding up the proceedings said he supported the Swarajists only because the Congress accepted that Party's policy, and he confessed his conviction now, that the whole thing was useless and appealed for Non-co-operation, organisation of the peasants and workers of the country. He moved the same resolution that had been already passed at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall and endorsed at the Congress House the other day. The resolution was carried unanimously after which the meeting dispersed late in the night.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA IN GUJARATI.

MR. J. K. N. KABRAJI COLLABORATES WITH DR. S. V. KETKAR.

Students of Gujarati will be greatly interested to learn that definite arrangements have been made for a Gujarati edition of Dr. Ketkar's Marathi Encyclopaedia. The learned Maratha scholar has been fortunate enough to secure the collaboration of Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji as Manager and Editor of the Gujarati edition of the work. and his straightforward and pro-people activities earned him the hostility of the bureaucrats, white as well as brown, and his pension was sought to be curtailed. Persistent agitation and the sympathy of friends, among whom were some Englishmen, eventually procured him justice and the merited pension. Mr. Kabraji has inherited the literary talents of his father, the great Gujarati journalist and author and leader of social reform in the Parsi and Gujarati communities. Mrs. Kabraji has been associated with her popular husband in his literary labours which go back 45 years when the young lady contributed to the "Stribodh." We understand that Mrs. Kabraji will also resume her literary and reforming activities. The control in Mr. Jehangir Kabraji's hands of the editorial enterprise guarantees the Gujarati edition of the Encyclopaedia a success as large as the original Marathi. Mr. Kabraji will scarcely be expected to be content with a translation of the Marathi pages. He will revise and add to in the light of the constant flow of new knowledge and discoveries which latter often antiquate the otherwise invaluable contributions to informing literature. We have no doubt that Mr. Kabraji whose scholarly vision is far from being limited to Parsi topics will sympathetically revise the article on the Buddha in the Marathi Encyclopaedia to which exception has been taken in these columns.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following are some of the important resolutions adopted by the Conference:

1. This Conference is of opinion that the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute be requested to hold an economic enquiry on an approved questionaire, so as to ascertain whether there has been the expected moral and material uplift and self-help of the masses brought about by the Co-operative Movement during the last 22 years and that a beginning of such an inquiry be made in and for the City of Bombay.

2. This Conference requests the Bombay Municipal Corporation to give a substantial annual grant to the Bombay Divisional Institute for more active and vigorous propaganda to be conducted in the City of Bombay.

3. This Conference draws the attention of the Bombay Co-operative Institute to the fact that there is a burning necessity for establishing a People's Bank in the City of Bombay and therefore urges upon it the necessity of taking early steps such as preparing bye-laws with proper safe-guards, and issuing shares to be public etc. which will lead to the establishment of a Peoples' Bank of the required type.

4. This Conference urges that the Bombay Divisional Institute should immediately approach the officials of the different Government, semi-Government and other organisations in Bombay including Mills, etc., requesting them to show actual sympathy and extend special help for the recovery of the arrears of instalments due from members of the Societies in Bombay, in their employ.

5. The causes of failures of stores are likely to be a guide in taking steps to start new ones. This Conference therefore requests the Registrar to place before the public all the liquidation reports of such stores and especially a detailed statement with facts and figures which led to their failure.

6. This Conference is of opinion that two of the greatest obstacles which stand in the way of the very working and progress of co-operative societies in the City of Bombay are the drinking of liquor and race-course gambling. It, therefore, strongly urges Government to take effective steps to remove these two temptations entirely from the path of the poor people, and as a first step thereto, to order that liquor shops be closed at 6 p.m. (S. T.) every day and also on Sundays and Mill holidays particularly like those of Holi.

7. This Conference requests Government to extend all facilities to Housing Societies in the acquisition of land required by them for the building purposes in the manner and spirit contemplated in the Co-operative Societies Act.

This Conference urges upon Government the absolute necessity of reducing the rate of interest on loans advanced to the Housing Societies prior to December 1924 to at least 4 per cent.

8. This Conference urges Government not to charge a higher rate or interest on loans advanced to all Housing Societies than what the Government themselves have to pay on the loans borrowed by them.

9. That this Conference draws the attention of the Government to the following hardships and inconveniences which the Residents of Co-operative Housing Societies in Khar Suburban Scheme No. 7 have to suffer and requests that early steps be taken to remove the same viz.:—

Excessive water charges.

(2) Inadequate Police Protection and unsatisfactory condition of lights, and, refusal to grant licences for arms and ammunition.

(3) Harsh Building Rules and Regulations.

(4) Want of a market and primary schools.

10. That this Conference is of opinion that the Annual Assessment levied by Government on lands purchased by the members through their respective Co-operative Housing Societies should not be subject to any enhancement and should if possible be made permanent and that facilities be given to Co-operative Housing Societies and their members holding lands assessed to Government Revenue, to commute such Revenue by paying in lump 20 times such assessment.

KEEPING HIS WIFE IN CHAINS

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH ILL-TREATMENT.

How a young married woman named Jamnabai aged 16 years the wife of one Vershwar residing at Dada building, Nagdevi was loaded with iron chains and handcuffs and ankles to prevent her escape was the subject of a remand application by the police at the Pydownie Police Station before Mr. Junglewalla 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Police Court, when the husband of the woman Vershwar and two others, his friends, who acted under his instigation were placed before the court on a charge of wrongful confinement and hurt and abetment of the above offences.

Owing to the alleged illtreatment by the husband, the hapless woman left her husband's home at Thalvla and came to Bombay where she was traced by her husband. The three accused confined her in her room for about 1 1/2 months, during which period she was heavily chained with big steel cuffs

At length, the accused, it is alleged, determined to take her to their native place and removing the anklets, put her forcibly in a victoria and gagged her to prevent her screaming. A police constable at Prince's Docks stopped the victoria and took the party to the police station. The police applied for a remand which was granted. Bail has been ordered.

IMAMWADA STABBING CASE.

Investigations in the fracas which took place at Imamwada, in the Improvement Trust Chawl on the 26th instant already reported by us, have advanced a step further by the arrest of Hoosein Vazir, a Mahomedan who was placed before Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon. As a result of a quarrel between two inmates of a lodge in the chawl Abdul Usman and Ealandu, the former on leaving the lodge was attacked by four men, and stabbed. Two of the men, Shamsoo and Mahumad Moosa were arrested that very night and the third Hoosein Vazir was arrested on Sunday. As one more accused is still at trare to enable the police to complete their large a remand was granted by the Magistrate.

LATEST NEWS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Nationalist Party at its meeting today adopted rules which inter alia provide for permission to join any other party or parties and work in combination with them on such specific questions as may be deemed necessary. The rules further provide for the appointment of a sub-committee to confer with sub-committees of other parties for the same purpose. On the question of the release of political prisoners which is coming up on 3rd February the trend of discussion showed support for Mr. Jogiah's resolution. There was also discussion on Mr. B. Das' resolution pressing for the adoption of the national demand by Government. The proposition of Mr. Das will have the party's support.

The Congress Working Committee meets on Saturday to discuss the despatch of Indian troops to China and the currency question and also to devise proposals to push on the work of Congress in the country. The Congress Party in the Assembly meets to-morrow to discuss its attitude on the resolution to be moved on 3rd February—A. P.

Sir Samuel Hoare is leaving for England on 1st of February. A. P.

The 4/1st and 3/14 Punjabis commanded by Colonel Willoughby and Col. Stockley left for China on board "Shardna", on the 31st instant.—A. P.

The Directors of information, Bombay writes for the information of the public that under the Army Act, a soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt, and that, if inhabitants suffer soldiers to contract debts, they will do so at their own risk.

In the Burma Legislative Council the President disallowed the motion on China by Mr. S. A. Tyabji, on the ground that it was not a matter of urgency.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 31.

Previous Closing Rate	13.54
To-day's Opening	13.50
Difference	.04
To-day's Closing Rate	13.45
Difference	.09

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 31

Previous Closing Rate	7.30
To-day's Opening Rate	7.23
Difference	.07
To-day's Closing Rate	7.23
Difference	.07
Sewri	Rs. 264
Kandy	Rs. 263

LONDON SILVER MARKETS

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 31.

Silver Ready	27-9-0
Difference	4 as.
Silver Forward	27-5-0
Difference	4 as.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

"NEW APOSTLES OF NON-CO-OPERATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the article of the "Chronicle's" Political Correspondent on the abovementioned subject. Does he claim to be an Apostle of Love and Truth? Does statesmanship lie in attributing motives to those who differ from us? Messrs. Horniman and Baptista are quite capable of defending themselves and hence I shall confine myself to the criticism levelled against me.

(1) Gandhiji is our Leader, and not a Master to all.

(2) This writer has neither compared nor contrasted Gandhiji and Lenin.

(3) The writer has not preached violence.

(4) All that he has said is this:—"That he would any day prefer the Bolshevist who has no evil eye on other people's property or rights, and who has given up his rights, concessions and monopolies in China to John Bull, who has been sticking to the bone of concessions and is despatching troops to China for the spoliation and enslavement of China."

(5) This writer asserts that no true lover of humanity can justly question the veracity of this statement.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

P.S.—It was the "Chronicle," and not the "Herald," that had suggested the election of Sir Srinivasa Iyengar as the leader of the opposition in the Assembly, against which this writer wrote and protested immediately.

B. F. B.

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4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising, Rs. 7-8.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1927.

FOOLING THE WORLD.

British Imperialism has made yet another attempt to mask its real intentions and to fool the world. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, has sought to explain to a critical and sceptical world Britain's policy of conciliating Chinese Nationalism by the unique method of sending troops and warships to Shanghai. He has also expatiated for the hundreth time on the great boons and blessings which Britain is ready to shower on distracted China if only it composes its domestic differences and is ready to follow the advice of the benevolent Britishers. But in the meanwhile they will, of course, continue sending their forces in the holy name of protecting men and money locked at Shanghai which is one of the greatest strongholds of British Imperialism in the world! But, unfortunately, for those resorting to these pretexts, the situation is fast "clearing up." For one thing the propagandist alarms circulated from the Warsaw factory of heavy Russian concentration on the Manchurian frontier and within striking distance of Peking have been thoroughly dissipated by authentic news from Moscow which has clearly limited its help to Chinese nationalism to verbal sympathy. But they appear to have served their purpose. For, the ubiquitous Americans after sitting on the fence during some very critical weeks and indulging in high talks of aloofness and independence have finally ordered their troops and cruisers stationed at several strategic points to be in readiness for peremptory orders to proceed to China. The Chinese must, indeed, be admired for shrewdness; for they were not taken in by the previous protestations of Mr. Kellogg and will not, therefore, be surprised to see him joining hands with British statesmen in making military preparations—of course, in the interests of abiding peace. It is poor consolation to the Chinese to know that Americans have no "concessions" in their land so long as the latter are bent upon exploiting that vast country and are ready to point their bayonets and machine guns at the Southerners to prevent them from taking their proud place in the comity of nations.

Coming to the specific concessions which Sir Austen is prepared to make to the Chinese demands we find the same old Washington surtaxes and the recommendations of the Extra-territoriality Commission trotted out and we fail to see any consideration of the vigorous rejoinder of the Cantonese Foreign Minister in both these matters of sovereign importance. In agreeing to the surtaxes Britain has really submitted to the inevitable. But it will really operate to the serious detriment of the nationalist Government as its northern enemies will thereby be enabled to replenish their treasuries and wage a longer war against it. Similarly the insignificant reductions that Britain is prepared to permit in the unjust privileges of its nationals can never satisfy any Chinaman at all. For even under the new regime fondly contemplated by Downing Street, Britishers will be sued and tried in their own courts and they will pay only such taxes as they approve of These terms have already been treated with the contempt which they deserve and their mere repetition at this critical hour when British armies and cruisers are every day getting nearer Shanghai can only have the air of an ultimatum. The only new point is the Britishers' willingness to convert their privileged "concessions" into "International settlements" in which administration as well as control will be shared by the Chinese with the foreigners. But lest here again old and out of date rights may be maintained under a new garb, we must await the Chinese opinion before appraising its real value. What is, however, more important to remember is that the Chinese nationalists do not desire a few crumbs to be thrown out to them now and again from the Britishers' table but the sovereign power to mould their destinies and to dictate to all foreigners who have entrenched themselves in the Treaty Ports the only terms on which they will be allowed to keep on there and failing which they will have to clear out bag and baggage from a land which they have done so much to exploit.

The British Minister, however, could not let this opportunity go without pouring all the venom that has been gathering in his soul all these weeks, against the Chinese nationalists and the Cantonese Government. After recounting in the course of his speech all the geographical and political objections that his ingenuity could raise against recognising the Southern Government as the real Chinese Power, Sir Austen—perhaps for the first time after the event—condemned "the seizure of the British concession at Hankow as an outrageous and unjustifiable attack on the long-established rights of the British commercial community"—though he had himself admitted in the earlier part of his speech that the treaties on which these rights were based were quite "out of date" and though the celestial Empire with which they were signed was already dead, buried and forgotten. But the sting as usual lies in the tail. Sir Austen remarked with a sanctimonious air of injured innocence that he had no objection to such cries as "China for the Chinese"; but of course he could not have any patience with such "ravings of mad hatred" as "kill Britishers and drive out the British"—though Britishers being the chief barriers in the path of Chinese freedom, the logic of the anti-British feelings is clear to all except the prejudiced eyes of the Foreign Secretary. Here, however, lies the rub. While the Cantonese Government is bent upon putting a period to all the over-mastering privileges of the foreigners, Chang-tso-lin, the Northern war-lord, is even now ready to pounce upon his Southern rivals on receiving encouragement and funds from the great Powers. So Britain's preparations for war were intended for driving the hardest bargain that could possibly be imposed on China, and Britishers evidently desire thoroughly to survey the situation from the military point of view and count their Northern friends and Russian enemies before giving their final ultimatum to the Southern Government. Meanwhile, after yielding progressively on many a point, Sir Austen seems to suggest "Thus far and no further". But whether this threat comes true or not will depend entirely on the doggedness of China's determination and on the military assemblage that has begun to gather round the barricades of Shanghai.

A WASTED EFFORT?

Is India to understand that the Round Table Conference in South Africa has after all been a wasted effort? The forecast of the terms of settlement arrived at by the Conference as reported by the Durban correspondent of the "Hindu" will, if it turns out correct, inevitably tend to widen the gulf of antagonism between the two countries. India will be fully entitled to complain that she has been bitterly deceived and insulted. The forecast mentions "voluntary repatriation" of Indians in South Africa with liberal inducements to migrate elsewhere. This is an indication that the South African Whites have completely carried the day in case the "voluntary" part of the repatriation turns out to be of the kind with which oversea Indians are already familiar. Segregation in its most unpleasant form will be imposed when Indians are to be asked under the settlement to agree to "voluntary separation" from the rest of the population "during the period of tutelage to the White level." If this part of the forecast is accurate, this country will have reason to rue bitterly the want of foresight on the part of the delegation sent by the Government of India. It is unthinkable how they could possibly agree to the institution of a new depressed class of Indians in South Africa. India's humiliation does not end with this. South Africa is reported in the forecast to have offered this country her liquor as the 'quid pro quo' of her willingness to allow the appointment by India "of a Commissioner to protect the rights of Indians in the Union." The forecast does not tell us what "rights" the Indians will possess, but to be asked to admit South African liquor free in this country is to pay an immoral price for them.

NEW PERSIA.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PARSIS

(BY G. K. N.)

The resignation of the Persian Cabinet over Persia's relations with Russia to-day is significant. Hitherto Persia has succeeded in keeping at arm's length both her European neighbours on the North and the South. We fervently hope for the continuance of this independence.

In one respect English influence is penetrating Persia more than Russian. The English language is superseding both Russian and French. This consummation, however, is not brought about by the British. It is the product of the Americans. Their financial Mission is paving the way for the partial adoption of the English language. More directly is young Persia affected by the American Mission College. We have received the fortnightly "Persian Youth" published by the students of the college and edited by Mr. Abdul Qasim Amini. It is bilingual,—English and Persian. From it we learn that more than 300 students of the college were received at the Annual New Year's Day reception in the main building on January 1. The American members of the Faculty with their wives were entertained in one of the large rooms of the College from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock in the evening. There was a guest night on January 1? and Mr. Pierson spoke on "A future in Government Employ". Mr. Philip of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company enlightened the students on the "possibilities of a career in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co." Boy Scouts were awarded medals.

An hour of motoring south of Teheran brings me to Kahrizata a suburb of the capital city. It is not more than thirteen miles from Teheran and can be reached on foot in one morning easily. For years it has been a centre for hunters during the crisp winter days.

ADVANCE IN AGRICULTURE.

Situated in a generally fertile district, we read, only a small part of the fields are under cultivation at present. The arrival of a Fordson tractor and ploughs on the scene last year has caused an increase in the amount of land brought under cultivation. But still many of the farmers use ploughs of the primitive sort drawn by oxen. From our Indian angle of vision, it is also a proof of the agricultural advance of Persia.

"A decade ago all the land was used for the production of beet, which furnished raw material for a sugar factory which still stands there This factory, and the cause of its present idleness because of religious opposition, give a romantic history to the town. Its high chimney now serves as a good target for the pigeon hunters. Kahrizak is typical of the many places near the city where one can go for a day's outing. A complete change from the hubbub of the city is well worth trying from time to time". So we see that Teheran far from being a dreamy Oriental City of lassitude and leisure is creating "hubbub" from which even the American nerves occasionally seek to flee.

NATURE'S BLESSINGS.

A similar trip is described in the Northern Provinces washed by the Caspian:—

"Every patriotic Persian must visit the

(Continued on page 8.)

FAMINE AND STARVATION IN DHOLKA TALUKA

GOVERNMENT'S RUTHLESS POLICY OF ASSESSMENT.

URGENT NEED OF PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Dahyabhai M. Patel, Secretary of the Taluka Congress Committee of Dholka (Ahmedabad District) writes:

Dholka Taluka of Ahmedabad District has perhaps suffered most this year. Nearly one-third of the cultivable land of the Taluka has been unsown on account of heavy and incessant rains. And even in those lands which have been sown crops have failed. The failure is due to constant and heavy rains, the pest of insects and rats and last but not the least the winter frosts.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

I have visited many of these villages, have seen the crops in fields and have visited the houses of the cultivators to gather first-hand information about their condition. I can, therefore, say without hesitation that, taking the most liberal view, the crops cannot be estimated at more than four annas in a rupee. On account of heavy floods in the Sabarmati river, the villages and hamlets on the river side have suffered considerably. The crops of these villages have been clean-washed away. The Jowari and Bajari crops in other villages have also not fared better. The rice plantation was very meagre, and its crop can be estimated at hardly six annas. This is the condition of Kharif crops. The Rabi crops also will not yield much to the cultivators. The winter-Jowari has been totally destroyed by grass-hoppers. The plants are not growing favourably on account of the soil being hard due to continuous rains. Moreover, recently frost has damaged the cotton crops considerably. The wheat crops have also suffered from grass-hoppers and rats. Gram crops are at present in good condition but the area sown is insignificant and in some places it is being damaged by small insects.

GOVERNMENT'S RUTHLESS POLICY.

While the crops are thus practically ruined, the market values of these commodities are also low, and the cultivators have been put to a great expense as they had to pay exorbitant prices for the seeds, and that too twice over in many cases as they had to sow the seeds in the soil again on account of the first seedlings having been destroyed The expenses of weeding out grass, etc., have also been considerably heavy compared to those incurred in the past years.

In spite of all this the authorities have thought fit to order the full assessment to be recovered from twenty-nine out of thirty-two Kharif villages. No orders have yet been passed about Rabi villages which are ninety in number.

PEASANTS IN PITEOUS CONDITION.

Thus the condition of the cultivators is indeed pitable. They are selling away at any price their stock of fodder which is necessary for their cattle, in order to be able to pay the Government assessment. The last year was not favourable to the cultivators, and the fact has been admitted in Government reports. They are already plunged knee deep in indebtedness and insolvency conditions and the Saokars are reluctant to give them further loans. They are, therefore, living from hand to mouth. The chief cattle-wealth of these cultivators has also enormously diminished. Numerous bullocks fell victim to diseases on account of heavy and incessant rains.

There are some co-operative credit societies in this Taluka and whatever may be the causes they are found to be of very little service to cultivators.

FRESH ANNAVAARI WANTED.

I have written this with the sole object of inviting the attention of the Government as well as of the sympathetic public.

Now, what should Government do If Government take the slightest interest in the welfare of the cultivators; it is their imperative duty to do two things immediately. Firstly relief in assessment should be given to those whose crops have been damaged by frost. It cannot be beyond the knowledge of the authorities that after the Annavari valuation of standing crops in Kharif villages they have been damaged by frost, etc., to a great extent. If a new annavari be made now, it is sure

(Continued on Page 8.)

TRUTH ABOUT BRITAIN & CHINA.

WHAT A CHINESE PAPER SAYS.

The "China Courier" of Shanghai which is described as the mirror of Chinese public opinion writing about the Hankow incident on January 6, says:—

To any casual visitor to Hankow at the present time signs of aetivity among the working classes are too patent to escape attention. Living up to the full letter and spirit of the popular slogan that "Union is strength" the workers organised themselves into unions according to their trades, and these unions have become members of the General Labour Union which is subject to the restraining influence of the Government authorities. By taking collective action, they have wrung from employers terms which should mean much to the amelioration of their conditions. But they are not content to leave politics alone, and in their programmes and declarations liberal pledges have been made to further the cause of nationalism, to give full support to the Nationalist Government, to right China's diplomatic wrongs, and in particular to "Overthrow British Imperialism". While not agreeing with Reuter in interpreting the Hankow incident as "pre-arranged" and seriously doubting the justifiability of the inclination in certain quarters in Hankow to regard the episode "as having been stage-managed by the extremist section of the Kuominatang," we have not been optimistic enough to believe that all would go on smoothly in the face of this intensive anti-British Imperialism campaign if the British community at the port would simply assume an attitude of indifference, which is what might be assumed under the circumstances in the absence of a clear-cut definition of British policy in China.

BRITAIN'S CHOICE.

The recent British memorandum submitted to the signatory Powers of the Washington Treaty is a well-intentioned step to soothe Chinese feelings but little, if anything at all, would be accomplished if it should lead to no further developments. The Chinese claim that to-day Great Britain has only two courses to follow: either to cling to the old order of things, to sit tight on the abnormal privileges gained through unilateral treaties or to follow a new course dictated by a fundamentally different new policy under which Great Britain would set the noble example of giving back to China what is China's due in order that the exercise of her sovereign rights will not in any way be jeopardised. It is perhaps too much to expect the British consular authority in Hankow to take the initative of digging with any degree of thoroughness into the rocks of obsolete treaties, but his close touch with the situation in Hankow makes him the one channel through which the right sort of information should be furnished to the British Legation so that proper action may be taken to appease the minds of an irritated populace.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Does Great Britain still think in terms of the gunboat policy so late in the day as 1927? This is not possible if we were to take seriously the assurances given by the new British Minister when he passed through Shanghai shortly before and made an emphatic denial of the rumour that the Powers including Great Britain were still obsessed by the idea of international intervention in China's affairs. The British press which has been agitating for a firm policy, which is a polite way for cloaking a sinister recommendation of the policy of force, has also changed its tone an illustration of which is furnished by the editorial comment of the London "Daily Chronicle" on the Hankow incident in connection with which it remarks that "Britain's success will not depend on force, which would defeat its own ends, nor on insidious propoganda, at which she is inexpert, but on patience, forbearance and frank and persistent iteration of Britain's real aims." It is in the belief that the British Government is fully alive to the futility of employing force to deal with a militarily weak China that we urge the adoption of suitable measures to prevent once for all such regrettable incidents as the Hankow fracas of last Monday. Like medical practitioners of the day we hold the view that prevention is better than cure.

BRITAIN'S IMMEDIATE DUTY.

It is a fundamental error to assume the attitude that the Chinese should consign all Anglo-Chinese disagreeable memories to the convenient recesses of limbo. The British should be more than willing to have the Chinese pour into their ears the tales of grievances suffered by the Chinese from British Imperialism, and then weigh everything on the scale of common sense liberat-

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Fine Words.

Addressing a meeting of American businessmen on Sunday, President Coolidge declared that the United States advocated peace. He uttered a warning against military gestures and acts likely to lead to competition in armaments. He was also devoting, he assured the representatives of American commerce and industry, "adequate attention to the matter of military preparedness." We suppose the decision to ask American forces to be ready for service in China is an example of "military preparedness"; while merely indulging in pious sentiments about the will to peace is an illustration of the fact that American policy considers that incessant talk about disarmament increases the prestige of the country in world politics as the one Power always ready to teach others the benefits of the pacifist doctrine. But fine words about the need for peace will not deceive China or other Asiatic Powers so long as America does not show by concrete effort that she is determined to secure such peace everywhere.

A Difficult Team.

Dr. Marx has succeeded in making certain representatives of the Centre, the Nationalist, the Independent, and Bavarian People's Party in the German Parliament agree to work with him and Dr. Stresemann in a coalition cabinet. But the team he has got together will be difficult to drive unless he swings far more to the Right than he has already done, and persuades Dr. Stresemann who has immense influence with the German People's Party to ask his adherents in the Reichstag to come to closer terms with the Nationalists and agree to secure the coalition a compact voting strength. This is hardly likely. President Hindenburg's unusual action in vetoing the inclusion of Herr Graef in the Cabinet may be a gesture to please the Social Democrats who will be glad to find that the man who refused to be introduced to a former President of the German Republic is now severely snubbed. But the parties of the Left are sure not to tolerate this accommodation with the Nationalists which Dr. Marx has effected and the coalition will have a stormy life.

Non-Interference in Practice.

In his speech at the State Banquet in his honour at Bikaner the Viceroy assured the Maharaja of Bikaner that the general policy which his Government sincerely desired to pursue remained "as in the past a policy of non-interference in affairs that are internal to the States." This is the theory always enunciated in the Government of India's pronouncements and in Viceregal assurances, but what its practice is can be found in relation to the Hyderabad State where the Nizam has been forced to employ in his service a number of British officers. Was the question of mal-administration in his State not an affair "internal" to it? How was it then that the Paramount Power interfered so arbitrarily in it? The Viceroy alluded in his speech to the question of "wider" import affecting the relations of the States with British India. But he contented himself with the remark that it was "a matter of the greatest moment to us all." Lord Irwin was hardly justified in claiming that the Government of India refrained from undue interference in the internal affairs of the Indian States. In a sense it is, of course, true that whenever it is convenient to them they carry their non-intervention policy to cruel lengths as was strikingly demonstrated in the Nimuchana affair.

Patrons of Art.

The Trustees of the Imperial Gallery of Art, Imperial Institute, London, have decided to hold an annual exhibition. The first exhibition is to be held from April to June next. Exhibits are to reach the Institute, South Kensington, not later than 24th of March. Of the 200 works of art proposed to be exhibited India is permitted the choice of twelve, six oil paintings and six engravings and drawings. There are to be fewer oil paintings and more drawings and engravings but "no sculpture on this occasion." The primary object of the Exhibition is to introduce distinguished artists overseas to patrons of art in England and the Government of India consider that the proposal is one of considerable importance to the leading Indian artists. That may be so. It all depends on the manner in which those entrusted with the work propose to carry out the object. If we disregard the poor number of exhibits assigned to India, we cannot possibly refrain from enquiring why sculpture has been omitted "on this occasion" from the exhibits to be selected from India. The first exhibition is to include, we are told, oil paintings, drawings, engravings and small sculpture. Why is India left out from the last section?

An Unjust Exclusion.

The exhibition that excludes water colours and sculpture from India leaves very little scope for the Indian artists. For, it is well-known or ought to be well-known, that a great number of the best works of modern India are done in water colours. Sir John Marshall, Mr. Gladstone Solomon and Mr. J. P. Gangoli, appointed to select the exhibits from India, have evidently a very difficult task before them. If the patrons of art in England are really interested in modern Indian art, they should not have permitted the discrimination against the Indian sculptors. Nor should they have permitted the extremely restricted number of exhibits from India. We hope the Indian committee, which starts with this initial handicap, will do everything within its restricted scope and power to secure justice and impartial treatment to the leading and competent Indian artists from all parts of the country.

SIR AUSTEN ON CHINESE DEMANDS.

BRITISH STEAMER WAYLAID.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BOMBAY ON DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

According to a Hongkong message "Seangbee" a Chinese owned British steamer was way laid by pirates and looted.

The full text of Sir A. Chamberlain's speech made at Birmingham is available, in which after narrating the Chinese demands, he concludes by stating that "the British Government sympathise with the aspiration of the genuine Chinese nationalists."

There were lively scenes on Monday at Alexandra Docks, when the 12th Pack Battery who arrived by special train from Ambala were busy preparing for their departure by "Bankura."

MORE EMBARKATIONS FROM BOMBAY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Hongkong.—Pirates boarded 6,000 ton Chinese-owned British steamer Seangbee and took her to pirates lair in the Bias Bay. She was subsequently released, but it is believed that the pirates detained five foreigners as hostages.—Reuter.

AT THE POINT OF REVOLVERS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Hong Kong.—Seangbee which was proceeding to Hong Kong from Singapore has arrived here and has disclosed that 382 passengers on Thursday took possession of the ship at the point of revolvers rushed the third officer on the bridge, surprised the captain and other officers who were having breakfost in the saloon, seized ships arms and ammunition, systematically ransacked the cabins and forced the officers to steer to Bias Bay where they took ashore five Chinese first class passengers. Loot which chiefly consists of money and jewellery is estimated at eight thousand sterling.—Reuter.

CANTON EMISSARY ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Hong Kong.—An Emissary from Canton who delivered an inflammatory anti-British speech at the meeting of the workmen has been arrested under the Emergency Regulation issued on Saturday by the Governor.

HOSPITAL SHIP FOR CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Malta.—Hospital ship Meine has left for China.

"U .S. ADVOCATES PEACE."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S WARING AGAINST MILITARY PREPARENNESS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Washington.—Addressing the half-yearly meeting of businessmen arranged by Government, President Coolidge declared he was devoting adequate attention to the matter of military preparedness, but at the same time he uttered a warning against military gestures and acts likely to lead to competition in armaments. He declared: The United States advocates peace. We should not only refrain from acts which might be construed as demanding armaments competition, but we should rather bend every effort to eliminate such a competition for ever more. We cannot, and should not, divorce our interests in this connection from the interests found by spending, for public welfare, monies which otherwise spent would be unproductive of results.

He pointed out that Government had reduced the public debt to below nineteen billion dollars, and were now over two billions ahead of the debt redemption schedule. He declared that the United States were probably in the most fortunate financial condition of the nations of the world, and financial considerations ought to induce the Americans to refrain from any gesture that could be construed as militarist. He did not promise immediate reduction of taxation.—Reuter.

MORE PROFESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

SIR AUSTEN ON CHENESE DEMAND.

RUGBY, Jan. 30.

An important speech on China in which an outline was given of the constructive British proposals just communicated to the Chinese authorities in the North and the South, was made by Sir Austen Chamberlain at Birmingham last night. The Foreign Secretary recalled that, speaking a year ago on the British policy, he said, "our only wish is for a strong, united, independent, orderly and prosperous China. We are ready to meet China halfway and to relinquish special rights just in proportion as the Chinese Government can assure to our nationals due enjoyment of the ordinary rights of foreigners in their country." That had been and was the British policy towards China. They realised no less than the patriotic Chinese Nationalist that the old treaties were out of date, and desired to put the relations with China on a new basis suited to the times. They had hoped it would be possible to negotiate it with China, united under one controlling Government. There was now no such Government, but the demand for treaty revision had become so insistent and was fundamentally so reasonable that, in spite of the difficulties involved by the prevailing dissensions, they must try to negotiate this change with the contending Governments in the vortex of a civil war.

CHINESE DEMANDS.

The Foreign Secretary continued, "the principal matters which the Chinese wish to see changed in the old Treaty system are firstly, the extra-territorial position by which foreigners can only be tried in their own courts and by their own laws; secondly the tariff provisions by which China cannot raise duties on foreign goods; and thirdly the quasi-independent status of the concession areas. We are prepared for a change on all these points; for the present system is "unsuited to the conditions of to-day and no longer affords protection to our merchants. Two days ago, a proposal was laid by our representatives before the Chinese authorities both in the North and the South by which the British Government are prepared to recognise the modern Chinese Law Courts without the attendance of British officials, as competent courts for cases brought by British plaintiffs or complaints. The British Government also state their readiness to apply in the British Courts in China, the existing modern Chinese Civil and Commercial Codes, and the duly-enacted subordinate legislation. We will go further than this as soon as all Chinese Codes and Judicial Administration are ready. Regarding Chinese Taxation, we are prepared to make British subjects liable to pay regular Chinese Taxation not involving discrimination against British subjects or goods. This would include taxation levied under the National Tariff, when this law is promulgated, and so far as we alone can effect such object, removes the last obstacle to full tariff autonomy. Regarding the concession areas, we are prepared to enter into local arrangements according to paticular circumstances of each port, either for the amalgamation of administration with that of the adjacent areas under Chinese control or for some other method of handing over the administration to the Chinese, while assuring to the British community some voice in municipal matters."

"WENT MORE THAN HALF WAY."

In that programme, the British Government went more than halfway. These proposals could be put into force by unilateral action of the British Government. No new Treaty was possible at the moment, since a Treaty could only be signed and ratified by a recognised Government, and owing to civil war conditions, no Chinese Government could be recognised as the Government of the whole country. To recognise the Government of a part of China only would be to recognise the division of China, and this every Chinese, whatever his party, would resent. The Foreign Secretary said a further difficulty in dealing with the claims of the Nationalist Party was the deliberate and presistent use of anti-British war-ery. That cry had bee nused to arouse mob fury and it remained to be seen whether the Government which now claimed to represent the Chinese Nationalist Party were willing and able to control this mob element. He described the seizure of the British Concession at Hankow and Kiukiang as an outrageous and unjustifiable attack on the long-established rights of the peaceful British Commercial community. Propagandists alleged that Chinese had been killed at Hankow. This was untrue as the Nationalist Government had now tactically admitted. These episodes made it clear there was no guarantee for the safety of British lives in Chinese Cities under the authority of the Nationalist Government in the present revolutionary conditions. Any incident might have led to bloodshed. With the advance of the Nationalist forces to-

(Continued on page 8.)

RESTRICTED COTTOZ ACREAGE.

EGYPTIAN POLICY UNWISE.

WANTED MORE COTTON AT ECONOMIC PRICE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Cairo.—In an interview with Reuter Mr. William Howarth, a very large user of Egyptian cotton and Vice-President of the British Master Cotton Spinners' Federation said that Master Cotton Spinners considered the proposed restriction of cultivated area unjustified. If solely intended to raise the price level, it was unwise since Egypt's interests were best served by producing as much cotton as possible at economic price. He declared that Sakellarides from the State Domains was just as good as Mearad cotton of which only 16,000 bales could be produced in 1927. It was better for yarn, but not so good as Sakellarides for twist purposes. Egypt could and must get back to the original quality of Sakellarides and must discontinue mixing pillon with seed.—Reuter's Special.

KATHIAWAR SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

MR. AMRITLAL THAKKAR TO PRESIDE.

BHAVANAGAR, Jan. 31.

Mr. Amritlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society has accepted the presidentship of the Kathiawar States' Subjects Conference which will be held at Porbander.—Free Press.

NAGPUR SYMPATHISES WITH CHINA.

PROTEST AGAINST SENDING INDIAN TROOPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

A public meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, Dr. Khare presiding. A resolution of protest against sending of Indian troops to China was passed unanimously. Strong speeches were made by Dr. Paranjpe, and Messrs. Ruikar, Cholkar and Abhyankar.

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

At a crowded and representative public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, Dr. Khare presiding, a resolution fully sympathising with the Chinese, strongly protesting against the sending of Indian troops to China and advising people to withhold and refuse all support for military purpose in China was passed.—A. P.

PERILS OF A MINISTER

MR. GUZNAVI'S LIFE THREATENED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Ghuznavi has received letters threatening his life if he does not resign his office of Minister forthwith. The letters have been placed in the hands of the police.

LIVE AS NEIGHBOURS.

HEAD OF AHAMADIYA'S ADVICE

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

Speaking before a meeting of Mahomedans held this night, on the Hindu-Moslem relations, Mr. Mahomed Ali, head of the Ahmadiya community of Lahore said that Hindus and Moslems should live together in India for a long time to come, and neither Shuddhi nor Tabligh was likely to lead to the elimination of either of the two communities. Purely religious competition was healthy, but competition degenerating into hatred and designed to annihilate the other community would bring no good. Hindus and Moslems should respect each other's religion.—A. P.

NATIONALIST PARTY MEETS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Nationalist Party met this evening, Lala Lajpatrai presiding. About dozen members were present. It is understood that the meeting discussed the draft rules of the Party. The rules will be finally adopted at tomorrow's meeting of the Party. It is also understood that the Party decided to support Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar's motion for amendment of the standing orders. —Free Press.

ELECTIONS FOR GUJERAT P. C. C.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

At the meeting of Taluk Congress Committee held last night eleven representatives were elected for the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Valjabbhai Patel was re-elected President, and Mr. Hariprasad Mehta as Secretary of the Teluk Congress Committee.—Free Press.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT FOR INDIA.

MR. SRINIVAS IYENGAR'S SUGGESTION.

FUTILITY OF WORK IN COUNCILS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, expressed himself as follows: "After allowing Mr Langford James to enlarge upon the restricted electorates as the sure foundations of an enlightened Indian Democracy, and after allowing the Ruler of an Indian State, like the Maharajah of Benares, to indulge in grave warnings against the headlong pace at which we are rushing towards self-government, His Excellency the Viceroy has now dotted the I's and crossed the T's of the Government's determination not to yield to our national demand and has heavily insured the bureaucracy against the fires and accidents of Indian politics.

EASTERN TEMPERAMENT.

"It will, therefore, be neither wise nor right on our part, if we content ourselves with marking time. The work in the Legislative Assembly and the provincial Councils is sometimes lively, but often humdrum, and will not by itself bring us Swaraj or anything like it. As I said at Gauhati our being with Councils is nothing more than the occupation of strategic points and is purely of negative value, preventing others who would co-operate with Government to the detriment of the country and the delaying of Swaraj. The Britisher perhaps counts much on Eastern temperament, not imatating with those toy legislatures and mock parliaments the western school of boisterous obstruction, which has been so successful with Western countries with developing Parliamentary institutions and in the winning of democratic self-government. The Britisher perhaps feels confident that he has by repeatedly impressing upon the Indian that he is a very irresponsible person, he has succeeded in making him staid and sober. Even such liveliness that is occasionally found in Indian Legislatures is, if compared to liveliness in western Legislatures, to use 'Tennysonese like water into wine.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT FOR INDIA.

I do no expect, therefore, that in these Indian Legislatures, we shall be able to imitate that pitch and volume of liveliness which western assemblies have witnessed. We sadly lack animal spirits and the mentality even of a verbal rough house. It has, however, now become necessary that we should take a forward step but in another direction. As the British Government refuses to recognise a round table conference for the purpose of setting a scheme of self-Government, we should constitute a Convention Parliament for India, composed of all elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures. They must discuss the scheme. They must take an oath not to depart till they have settled with sufficient detail a full and proper scheme of responsible self-Government for India, and it must be presented by them on behalf of the people of India to the British and Indian Governments as a demand to which the answer must be given within a specified time.

That Convention Parliament should function as a national Legislature framing their own rules of business and the seats within the Government Legislatures should not, however, be vacated. The laws and policies laid down by the National Parliament should alone be brought forward in the Government Legislatures, even if the elected seats in them are not kept empty, as they well might be if deemed necessary. A stiffening of our policy is further necessitated by the attitude of the Government on the question of the release of the Bengal detenus and other political prisoners, and by gratuitously entangling India with Chinese affairs. Meetings should be held all over the country to focuss attention on the Government's flouting the Legislature in the matter of despatch of Indian troops to China, as well as on the question of the release of political prisoners".—Free Press

LUNATIC ASYLUM CLOSED DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Canton.—John Kerr lunatic Asylum here has closed down, as it is unable to accept the regulations issued by the Cantonese requiring submission of any staff disputes to the arbitration of Cantonese Government.—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DROPPED.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

It now transpires that the decision regarding the motion of adjournment over the question of Government's dilatoriness relating to the ratio Bill was arrived at after the Working Committee had finished its meeting. The Congress Party leaders arrived at that decsion and is understood that their move is not likely to fructify.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTY PRESIDENTSHIP.

SIR A. QUAIYUM'S SURPRISE WITHDRAWAL

MOULVI MAHOMED YAKUB'S SUCCESS.

The Assembly Deputy Presidentship had been an apple of discord, and all previous calculations of chances were upset by the withdrawal of Sir Abdul Quaiyum from the contest. This made it a triangular Contest, in which Maulvi Mahomed Yakub topped the poll with 59, defeating the Congress party candidate who secured 54 votes.

At question time Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh was told that Government would be prepared to release individual detenus as soon as they were satisfied that their release would not add to terrorist outrages.

When the House met after lunch, the Hon. Mr. Bhore and Sir Basil Blackett moved bills for amending Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1928, the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 and the Indian Securities Act 1920.

CONGRESS PARTY CONDIDATE DEFEAT.

(From Our Special Representative).

DELHI, Jan. 31.

As I wrote in my last letter, the election of the Deputy President has become the apple of discord, this election has been given an unnecessary prominence, in the sense that party leaders wish to make of it a test case for determining their respective strength and prestige, that is why a very simple issue has assumed a good deal of prominence. To begin with, the Swaraj Party went the wrong way about the business by giving it a distinct communal connotation. This Party's idea was not such that it should find a competent candidate, as that it should sponor a Mahomedan gentleman only for the reason of showing to the country that it is very solicitous of Mussalman interests. Otherwise, all parties in the House should have unanimously supported Mr. Neogy who is perhaps one of the ablest members now going in the Assembly As matters have turned up, prominent leaders of the House felt perhaps much against their own convictions that expediency is a much more handy virtue than fair-play. Therefore, it is that they all seemed to have agreed that the occasion had come for looking about for a sacrificial lamb. Easily therefore, it was decided that Mr. Neogy should be sacrificed.

For this end in view, Mr. Jinnah set up Mr. Yakub on behalf of the Independent Party and Pandit Motilaljee foisted Mr. Sherwani on the scene with the resplendent Swaraj Party flag in his hand. So far the position was clear, but what would the National Party led by the invincible Lala Lajpat Rai and the Government with its Nominated and European non-Officials resources do in the matter. That was the moot question. Before it could be decided, both the above-referred parties were certainly in no easy frame of mind. Either they had to keep neutral, or else they had to decided on some definite course. The National Party wished very much indeed to stand by Mr. Neogy but he was not of their party. Pandit Malaviyajee and others, appears, did try their best to induce Mr. Neogy to join the National Party, but this sincere and competent member from Dacca for reasons best known to himself, refused Hence Lalajee was compelled to opine that National Party could not as a party, vote for Mr. Nebgy. That meant, that in the triangular contest, Mr. Neogy had not any thing of a decent chance except it be that he could get the consolation of "also ran." From this assumption it could not but be clear that the real and critical race would be between Mr. Yakub and Mr. Sherwani when the position had thus far advnaced, Mr. Jinnah felt on more than three occasions that Mr. Yakub had not the approval of all non-Swarajist Muslim members, and indeed at one time, it looked as if that Mr. Yakub could only count on three non-Swarajist Muslim voters, viz., that Mr. Yakub that of Mr. Jinnah's and that of Raja Zafaralikhan's. In other words, it looked quite as if the Swarajist committee would have an easy walk-over. This eventuality did convey its own implication, and non-Swarajist politicians could not sit idly when another unnecessary feather was going to be added to the Swarajist cap. Thus it was only natural for non-Official Europeans and the Government members to pull together all their strength and back up Mr. Yakub a a non-Swarajist. But these members found out that Mr. Yakub was not so strong as to command that amount of Muslim confidence which could make Mr. Yakub an opponent worthy of Mr. Sherwani's steel. That is why they turned their eyes elsewhere and decided upon another choice. This alternative choice fell on Sir Abdul Quayum who is a nominated member from N. W. Frontier. So universally acceptable was the choice of the Knight from the Frontier that Mr. Yakub last night had almost made up his mind to withdraw from the contest. Perhaps, if the issue had been between Sir Quayum and Mr. Sherwani the brave Knight would have scored a very decisive victory. Then perhaps the House would have had an opportunity of paying its fine tribute to the chivalry of the Borderland, a chivalry that is the apogee of valour and worth. But however, the expected did not turn up at the eleventh hour, Sir Quayum withdrew from the contest and gave all his weight to Mr. Yakub. In this act of his, one can readily see a very magnanimous outlook, and a shrewd knowledge of a political game. This move did not go without its desired consequence and in the final ballot Mr. Yakub won with a vsry narrow majority of four even this narrow majority of only 4 does not riddle the import of this election into insignificance. The fact remains that the non-Swarajist outlook and frame of mind have won the day. Although Mr. Sherwani had been put forward by the Swarajya Party and Pandit Motilaljee had concentrated all his personal endeavour the party did not at all at any time adopt a querrulous attitude. In fact Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Motilaljee and Mr. Jayakar conducted themselves in such a way, that there has been no bitterness or unkind memories between themselves and the illustrious leaders of the Swaraj Party. This election that threatened to be an apple of discord has passed off in an "all-s-well-that-ends-well."

A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled this morning. The attendance was large as the contest for the Deputy Presidentship had made all Parties gather their strength as far as possible. Among the distinguished visitors were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., A number of new members were sworn in. Dewan Chaman Lal was cheered as he went up to take the oath of allegiance. Among others who took the oath were Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas, Mr. Kaikhabhai Premchand and Mr. Phookan.—A. P.

MR. YAKUB ELECTED.

BY 59 VOTES AGAINST 55.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, the nominee of the Independent Party, supported by official members, has been elected Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly by 59 votes against 55 votes, secured by Mr. Sherwani, the nominee of the Congress Party. —A. P.

SIR A. QAYUM WITHDRAWS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

In the Assembly, the President announced that Sir Abdul Qayum had withdrawn his candidature for the Deputy Presidentship.

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, Mr. Bhore replying to a question of Mr. N. C. Kelkar said that Government hoped to carry on the work of excavations in Sind (Mohenjodaro.) It was not possible to say how long this would take, but it would be many years. Roughly, one lakh of rupees would have been spent till the end of March this year. No scheme had yet been considered as regards the distribution of the finds, but it was not improbable that the bulk of the finds would remain at Mohenjudaro itself. A requisition for the finds had been received from the British Museum only.

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Army Secretary, replying to a series of questions by Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Gava Prasad Singh, and Mr. Jinnah, said that Government are at this moment in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the question of publication of the Skeen Committee's report and the connected matters. As soon as a decision was reached, he would make a full statement of the case regarding the Government proposals in the matter.

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh was told that the policy of Government in regard to release of detenus under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Regulation of 1818, was to release them as and when considerations of public safety permitted. Government were prepared to release individuals as soon as they were satisfied that their release would not defeat the object for which they had been put under restraint, namely, prevention of terrorist outrages.—A.P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION EVIDENCE.

In the Assembly, Mr. N. C. Kelkar asked Government to lay on the table written statements of the 63 witnesses before the Currency Commission which were not printed along with the report. Sir Basil Blackett replied: The choice as to what material should be published is normally left to the decision of a commission, and as the statements in question were not published by the Commission for considerations of convenience and economy, the Government do not think it would serve any useful purpose for them now to place those statements on the table which would involve considerable expense in printing them up with the debates. I shall

Continued on page 10.

IS ENVER PASHA ALIVE?

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

TRADE REVIVAL.

(From Our Correspondent).

STAMBOUL, Jan. 1.

If the news supplied by hte "Nida-us-She'b" of Baghdad, corroborated by another Iraqian paper and reproduced in their columns by the "Sone Saat" and the "Vakit" dailies of Stamboul is true, then we can call it nothing less than a resurrection of the late Enver Pasha, for, he was buried so deep by his enemies and friends that none could doubt the news of his death. The Iraqian papers say that he is alive and is with Riza Shah Pehlevi and has been living in Persia for the last four years 'incognito.'

The Turkish papers contradicted this astonishing news. The "Vakit" reproduced a summary of the account of his death as was published in its columns at that time on the authority of an eye-witness.

This latest of surprises sprung upon the newspaper-reading public by the Arabic papers, was dismissed by me as a fake, for I was definitely told in Afghanistan and Russia that the intrepid Pasha fell on the battlefields of Bukhara if I could not question the authenticity of my reporters there. But my enquiries instituted on the publication of this startling piece of news led me to believe that he did not die on the battlefield. On the authority of the most reliable persons who met the Pasha at least twise in Russia after his so-called "death," I am obliged to believe, inspite of all the conclusive proofs which I already possessed about his death, that he escaped from that famous action at Bukhara unscathed. It is possible that he is alive still and is in the service of Riza Shah Pehlavi.

If any one of the Indian papers possesses a correspondent in Teheran, let him investigate the matter and supply the public with the truth of the matter.

EDUCATION IN TURKEY.

While resourceful but enslaved India is yet struggling for making primary education free and compulsory for its sons and daughters, poor but independent Turkey has already succeeded in this field and is making progress every year. This is a convincing proof of the fact that a free national Government is far better than a "benevolent" (?) alien bureaucracy.

Ever sniee the proclamation of the Republic in Turkey, the Government paid the greatest possible attention to the education of the masses, inspite of its overstrained financial resources. Not only was primary education made free and compulsory, but arrangements were also made for feeding and clothing destitute children and for educating grown up persons. Of course, everything is not complete yet; but the rate of progress is encouraging, which may be judged from the following figures:

Stamboul possessed 252 primary schools last year. This year their number has risen to 326, in which 23,765 boys and 20,198 girls are being educated under the care of 1331 teachers.

The Indian Muslims are yet discussing the advisability or otherwise of educating their girls, while Turkey is devoting her attention to the education of her sons and daughters equally as will be seen from the abovementioned figures. The Holy Prophet ordained "Acquiring of knowledge was incumbent upon every Muslim—man and woman." But Indian Muslim compatriots who claim to be better Muslims than their co-religionists of other countries, pay no heed to this commandment of Islam!

TURKISH MARITIME TRADE.

Though the exports figures of Turkish Maritime trade do not cover the import figures, yet Turkey is making gigantic efforts to balance the two.

Trade is briskly reviving and has reached the pre-war level as shall be seen from the following figures. Those who raise the cry of unstability of conditions in Turkey should note the figures carefully:

Year	Exports	Imports	Uncovered Imports.
1923 L.T.	84,651,189	14,788,671	60,137,482
1924 ,,	158,867,957	193,611,048	34,763,091
1925 ,,	193,119,466	242,314,118	49,194,662

From these figures it is clear that the exports rose 128 per cent during 1923-25 and the imports increased by 67 per cent. only.

The figures of the total maritime trade of the present day territories of Turkey were L.T. 352,378,000 in 1913, while in 1925, this trade amounted to L.T. 453,433,575.

L.T. 9·5 equal to 1£ sterling.

CORPORATION'S FINANCES.

WATER TAX ON MILLS REDUCED.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday concluded discussion on the budget estimate for 1927-28. Some members referred to the Commissioner's attack on the Councillors at a previous meeting. They reminded him that he was their salaried chief officer in spite of his independence and suggested to place the chief accountant under the Corporation instead of the Commissioner in future. The Corporation then approved the income side of the budget which would place the general tax at 11 per cent as heretofore and reduce the water tax from one rupee to twelve annas per thousand gallons on mills and milch cattle stables.

SIR AUSTEN ON CHINESE DEMANDS.

(Continued from page 7.)

wards Shanghai a similar danger threatened the large British community residing there, and the immense interests which British enterprise had built up.

"A DERELICTION OF DUTY."

"But it would be clear dereliction of duty on the part of the British Government to leave the British at Shanghai without protection after what had passed at Hankow. We must have force there to protect them if danger arises and if such armed force is sent at all, obviously it must be of sufficient strength to achieve its object. The British Government decided, therefore, as a precautionary measure to send troops to China for the protection of the British community in Shanghai. The composition of the forces is a guarantee that it is only intended for strictly defensive purposes. I hope that no occasion will arise for its use. There is no intention on our part to hold Shanghai if we can obtain satisfactory assurances that what happened at Hankow will not be repeated at Shanghai. "Meanwhile, Sir Austen Chamberlain continued, the British Government would not be deflected from the policy of patient conciliation nor would their efforts to reach satisfactory agreements with the Chinese authorities in any degree slacken or cease. On the contrary, he most heartily reciprocated the desire expressed in his recent declaration by the Nationalist Foreign Minister for settlement of the treaty and other cognate questions on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial soverignty."

BRITISH PROFESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

"The British Government sympathise with the aspiration of the genuine Chinese Nationalist. "China for Chinese' is reasonable; but "Kill British and drive out the British" are the ravings of mad hatred. We are ready to assist Mr. Chen and any other Chinese authorities who, on their side, show a disposition to deal, in a statesmanlike and conciliatory way, with the serious difficulties arising in a period of development and change. We have none but the most friendly feelings towards all Chinese who are prepared to meet us in similar spirit and we are even now actively engaged in working out the details of an equitable basis for our future relations. We hope that the Chinese will discuss our proposals and exchange views by the methods of negotiation and agreement customary among nations. We earnestly hope that no fresh incident will occur to mar the prospect of such peaceful settlement. We cannot, indeed, neglect the warnings of past events. We are bound, in case of need, to afford protection to our nationals from violence and wrong and we have taken the measure necessary to enable us to discharge this primary duty. But it is our earnest hope that the policy which we are pursuing will place our relations with the people of China on a permanent basis of mutual respect and good feeling"—B. O. W.

FLEET STREET CHORUS.

HOME PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Fleet Street has for the moment abandoned party divisions and voices unusual chorus of approval of Sir A. Chamberlain's speech on China.

"Morning Post" says:—Lucid and straightforward explanation of the policy leaves no particle of excuse for further misrepresentations either at Home or abroad.

"Times" says:—The British proposals are clearly far-reaching and extra-ordinarily generous, too generous perhaps to satisfy hardly the tried British community in China whose enterprise has been of infinite value to China in the past. Obviously the Government is leaving no stone unturned in the search for a basis for mutual respect and good feeling.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the announcement of far-reaching proposals is accompained by satisfactorily plain-spoken statement of the country's attitude.

The "Daily Chronicle" remarks on the essential unity of parties, and expresses conviction that Sir Austen Chamberlain is most anxious to circumvent enemies of the British trading interests in China who seek to embroil us in an armed conflict and undo the efforts for the good of diplomacy.

"Daily News" says that conciliatory and admirably restrained speech offers China priceless opportunity to negotiate peaceful and profitable settlement.

"Westminster Gazette" says:—This is more than a half-way house and, while Sir Chamberlain has been allowed thus to commit Government, it is difficult to justify the charge that there is war party behind the scenes.

"Daily Express" thinks that Sir A Chamberlain would have been well advised to make his welcome speech earlier.—Reuter's Special.

DEBATE ON CHINA IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SIND MEMBER TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 31.

Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram, member of the Bombay Legislative Council from Hyderabad intends to move the following resolution as an adjournment motion when the Council meets in February:—

"In view of the fact that it is conducive to the peace and good government of the territories constituting the Bombay Province and prevention of discontent among the people residing therein, the Government of India, while retaining full and final control to the despatch of Indian troops to any destination whatsoever, should afford reasonable opportunity to the elected representatives of the people to express their opinion on the desirability of such despatch, except when ordered in the ordinary course of tarnsfer of regiments:

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to convey to the Governor-General-in-Council its request that such opportunity should be afforded on the earliest ssible occasion;

"That the House do now adjourn."

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad was held under the auspices of the local Congress Committee to protest against the despatch of Indian troops to China, and the disallowance of the adjournment motion in the Assembly. The Hyderabad District Congress Committee has sanctioned two scholarships for the education of the children of the depressed classes, to perpetuate the memory of Swami Sharadhanand.—A. P.

PANIC IN SILVER MARKET.

REPORT OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY BIG OPERATOR

HEAVY DROP EXPECTED.

The panic that was caused in the Bombay Bullion Exchange os Saturday, which was the last day of the Chinese settlement, was aggravated on Monday morning when one of the big operators in the Bullion exchange was alleged to have attempted to commit suicide as a result, it was said, of his not being able to meet his liabilities, he having failed to recover his dues from his own constituents. The panicky situation that was reported to have prevailed on Saturday, it is stated in well-informed and influential circles, had not been witnessed for the last twenty-five years.

As the outcome of the inquiries instituted by a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" the following information has been gained from a disinterested, and reliable source.

PANIC IN MARKET

"On Saturday a great panic was caused in the Silver market by reason of that being the last day of settlement in China. The transactions there were squared up and contray to the London and American markets the China market opened strong. The bazar in the course of the day registered the fluctuation of nearly Rs. 11-8 by the market opening at Rs. 61-4, rising up to Rs. 61-8 by reason of the Shroffs who had made heavy commitments on the expectation of the Government of India selling. But, when some of their colleagues found that their calculations and the short sales were wrong, turned "Bullish," and hence it was one to this fact that the market was rigged up. Some purchases by the Chinese Bank were also responsible for this state of affairs. As, however, a Japanese Bank came out as seller on the tempting rates above Rs. 64, the market dropped down to Rs. 62-10-0, at which rate the said sellers were not willing to part with their goods. The market then went up and some of the big Chockseys and speculators covered their sales and so also did a big Calcutta speculator.

UNLOADING BY BULLS

The Mahajan also remained a bit impassive, but at Rs. 64, heavy unloading by the "Bulls" appears to have been effected and when the Board of the Bullion Exchange met to consider the advisability of fixing up the rates at about R s 62-8 the tone of the market appeared to be decidedly easier.

It opened on Monday at Messrs. Birla's selling at Rs. 62 6 to Rs. 62/8. The market then went down to Rs 62 but improved a bit at the end. But the undertone appears to be decidedly easy.

The rate of Rs 64/8 was not justified by either the telegraphic reports from the war zones or the T. T. from either Europe, China or America and it is thought the "Bearish" undertone may be maintained.

The Board of the Bullion Exchange so far have not taken any action, but the high rates appeared to be the result of the manoeuvre of some operators which was responsible for the panic on Saturday. If, however, any emergency arises, the Board seems fully prepared to take action, but it is thought that there would not be such a necessity as now the market appears to be taking its own natural course. It may not, therefore, be surprising if within a day or two a heavy drop is again witnessed, as neither the war news nor the American attitude have justified the prices of silver going up.

It may here be mentioned that if the news from China was serious and if the diplomatic poulparders had ended in a fiasco. It would have affected the cotton market "bearishly". But it has not been so, and with 6 points America down, the market here for Broach April/May settlement opened at Rs. 262 and went up to Rs. 264 at noon."

TOPAY OR NOT?

INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

AN ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE.

It is reported that a meeting of the leaders of Swarajist, Responsivist Non-Brahman Parties will be held shortly to consider whether to pay or not the increased revenue in Kalyan and Malad Talukas of Thana District.

NEW PERSIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Northern Provinces in order to make himself better acquainted with the blessings that Nature has bestowed on his country. A one-day journey by motor car may bring a Teherani to a part of the country along the Caspian Sea which is entirely different from that he has been used to in his present surroundings. He will see beautiful forests, will understand something about life among the seashore people and will be amazed by the great possibilities of economic development right in the neighbourhood of the capital."

There is a fairly good motor road between Teheran and Resht and Bunder Pahlavi or Enzeli as it used to be called. A steamer is ordinarily available at Pahlavi for any of the ports like Astara, Shahsavar, Mesed-i-Sar and Bender-Jas. Several automibiles run between Mesked-i-Sar and Barfroush, one of the most interesting towns in Mazanderan with charming scenery and with remnants of Shah Abbas' construction. A motor road between Barfroush and Ali-Abad on the Teheran-Sari route is under construction

They have a Firdausi Society in Teheran which holds periodical meetings, one of which was attended by more than a hundred students.

Cabinets may come and Cabinets may go, but by every visible token Persia is going forward and onward.

What is the percentage of Parsi collaboration in this progressive movement? I do not ask out of effervescent sentiment. I do not believe in it. The slogan of Madarvatan moves one to a smile. But reasoned and reasonable self-interest should be the mainspring of international concord. What have the Paris accomplished so far on this basis even with the auxiliary of the Iran League?

TRUTH ABOUT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

(Continued from page 6.)

ed from the curse of racial prejudice. We have to dissent from the view taken by Sir Miles Lampson that all the talk of British Imperialism is pure moonshine. Behind this talk lie concrete demands for the revision of Britain's China policy, and these demands should be taken into most sympathetic consideration with due regard to the new constructive forces at work to better conditions in China for Chinese and foreigners alike.

A WRONG POLICY.

Full facts of the Hankow incidents are not yet available but judging from the message in hand we are told to express the vivid regret that the British consular authorities did not seek Chinese co-operation at a much earlier stage of the affair although no fresh outbreak should be deemed probable or possible in view of the fact that the British concession is now adequately guarded by the Chinese military. The idea of stopping all kinds of demonstration in a foreign concession is anything but sound. The Police are entitled to demand being previously informed so as to take the necessary precautionary measures in the event of the crowd getting into a stage at which the peace and good order of the place is menaced. The policy which finds favour in foreign concessions is to prohibit all demonstrations of a political significance, and when a crowd is found in the concession—it does not matter whether the crowd enters the concession in the form of an orderly procession or is drawn together by some able haranguer—to use force to disperse it, first by calling the Police and volunteers to the scene, and failing to achieve the result desired to summon hurriedly landing parties from the foreign men-of-war in port who as a rule come heavily armed with machine guns and other deadly weapons.

A CONVENIENT PLEA.

In this way what might have vanished into nothing by tactful handling with or without Chinese co-operation—the seeking of this co-operation from the Chinese local authorities should not be considered a loss of face—is allowed to assume the ugly spectacle of a desperate fights with casualties on both sides precipitating diplomatic issue of a very delicate nature. It is high time to consider the advisability of revoking the instructions given to the British naval authorities in China which empower a commander of a British warship, ignorant, as he usually is, of Chinese customs and manners and the spoken and written language of this country, to decide arbitrarily on taking drastic measures under the convenient plea of protecting the lives of British subjects and guarding British interests, a decision which in actual practice would mean repetition of such disastrous incidents as the bombardment of Wanhsien.

AVOID CONFUSION OF ISSUES.

In conclusion we wish to appeal to all fair-minded Britons that they should carefully analyse the Chinese motives of opposing British Imperialism so as not to confuse the issue as meaning Chinese hatred of the British as a race. Enlightened Chinese now-a-days realise at their own expense the injustice of any wholesale condemnation of a whole race, and the records for business integrity and social sincerity built up by the British community in China are such as to commend them to the admiration of the Chinese people. If is only when a Briton holds out that under all circumstances John Bull can do no wrong that his presumption becomes a true social barrier between him and his Chinese friends, and it is gratifying to note that the number of this type of unprogressive thinkers is growing more and more scarce.

CEYLON TEAM'S POOR DISPLAY.

ALL DISMISSED FOR 165

M. C. C. SCORE 213 FOR 1 WICKET.

COLOMBO, Jan. 31.

M.C.C.'s second match in Colombo began this morning and was marked by more or less a complete rout of the Ceylonese batsmen, before the bowling of Tate, Astill and Geary. Winning the toss D.L. Besaram sent in F.C.W. Vangeyzel and M.K. Albert to open the innings against the bowling attack of Tate and Geary. Hardly a decade had been scored when Albert's wickets were shattered by Gilligan throwing a ball from mid field before the batsman could regain his crease. Then the collapse ensued, batsman after batsman falling victim either to the terrific bowling, or loosing wickets while hastily attempting for runs. The Ceylonese scored in all 165 runs, the highest scorer Perimpanayagam contributing a solid 56.

M. C. C. PLAY.

M.C.C. began their innings with Wyatt and Brown to the bowling of Horan and Gunasekhara. After a cautious start Brown opened his shoulders and scored very much faster than his partner Wyatt. The total after one hour's play was 60. After giving an easy catch to the wicket keeper which however was not accepted, Brown went on to complete his fifty, Wyatt then only having 8 to his credit. A run more and Kelaart terminated the breezy innings by catching and bowling Brown with a fine effort. Wyatt and Tate who next came together improved on the first wicket partnership by putting on 134 without being separated. Albert in deep field missed an excellent chance of catching Tate. The total score was 213 for 1 wicket at tea time.—A.P.

FAMINE AND STARVATION IN DHOLKA TALUKA.

(Continued from page 6.)

to be less than the previous estimation And the authorities should also make the Annavari valuation of the Rabi crops in a sympathetic spirit. Secondly immediate step should be taken to help those cultivators who are at present in a miserable plight. The Taluka is in bad need of good connecting roads and if such works are taken in hand and if the labourers are paid proper living wages, people from many villages who are in distress would avail themselves of the relief.

GRIEVANCES OF TALUKDARI PEASANTS.

The picture of the cultivators in this Taluka which I have drawn above, is not in any way overcoloured. I have got facts and figures to justify its dark aspects I have not referred in this letter to the conditions of the cultivators in Talukdari villages. Their grievances are innumerable. At present I request the authorities to be very careful in making Annavari valuation of Talukdari villages. If the revenue of these villages is not suspended, where it should be, the plight of the cultivators would be far worse than that of their brethren in Khalsa villages, because the Talukdari cultivators have to pay three to four times of the assessment which Talukdars pay to Government.

Such is the miserable plight of Dholka Taluka, and if these conditions continue, as they appear likely to, then this class of the cultivators would be no more within a decade or two and it would be without a patch of land and turned into mere a labouring class. This process has already set in and will be accelerated if the Government and the public continue to be apathetic to their interests.

MR. KOTHARE'S MAHARASHTRA TOUR.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

Under instructions from Gandhiji, Mr. Manilal Kothare left last night for Jalgaon for his tour in Maharashtra to collect funds for the All-India Das Memirial Fund - Free Press.

THROW OUT MINISTERS' SALARIES.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

PRESIDENT'S INTERPRETATION CONDEMNED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SITANAGARAM, Jan. 27.

In my last letter, clearly pointed out the deep resentment felt by Andhradesa at the wire-pulling activities of the Madras Congress leaders especially Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the President of the Gauhati Congress, who, according to Mr. T. Rangachari, ex-M. L. A., lent his "moral support" to the Independent Ministry. On the 22nd instant, met at Guntur the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee wherein a resolution was adopted, unanimously, that the salaries of the Independent Minstry must be thrown out by the members of the Congress party in the Madras Council. The resolution originally moved expressed keen disappointment at the failure of the Congress Council party to concert any measures for the throwing out of the Ministry, in its meeting of the 8th and 9th instants, but this clause was ultimately talked out, only the clause urging on the Congress members in the Council to threw out Minister's salaries being adopted unanimously. Mr. K. Lingaraju, manager, "Congress" who moved the resolution observed that ordinarily there was no necessity for moving a resolution of this kind, especially after the clear-cut clause in the Gauhati resolution, urging on the Congress party to oppose the formation of Ministries, but he was obliged to move it owing to the apparently deliberate omission of the Madras Council Congress party to bestow any thought on this Council matter affecting the prestige of the Indian National Congress, in their meeting of the 8th and 9th instants, under the presidentship of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who has so far failed to contradict the statement of Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachary, who proclaimed that he knew of the "moral support" of the Congress President to the Independent Ministry. Mr. B. Sambamurty, speaking on the resolution emphatically remarked that this house had nothing to do with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's secret commitments or public utterances, that Mr. S. Venkatchdem Chatti, an Andhra Congressman was the leader of the Madras Council Congress party, and as such though he was the president of the Congress, Mr. Iyengar views, acts and undertakings would not bind this committee.

THE KHADDAR FRAUD!

Then there was a length discussion on the Khaddar Clause, and the interpretion of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar that Congressmen who wear Khaddar on Congress occasions should b edeemed to be habitual khaddar-wearers was denounced by speaker after speaker in the most scathing terms. Strange revelations were made by Mr. Sambamurty, on this aspect of the question, which took the breath out of the members. It was reported that in the Congress party meeting of the Madras Legislature, held at Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's residence, under his very presidentship, when a member asked for a ruling from the chair, that in the election of office-bearers, only those M.L.C.'s who are habitual Khaddar wearers should take part, Mr. Iyengar made an amazing interpretation of the Congress resolution, that only in elections to Congress Committees, the khaddar clause should be applied and enforced. Every Andhr Congressman is a Khaddarite, and he is simply bewildered at the fraud so successfully played upon the Khaddarites at Gauhati in the form of the Khaddar clause, which is but treated as a "scrap of paper" by the constitutional skill and the legal acumen of the distinguished president himself. These be thy Gods oh; Congress! It is tim ethat the Congress and the Mahatma should cry out "Save me from my friends."

DESABHAKTA AT THE POST.

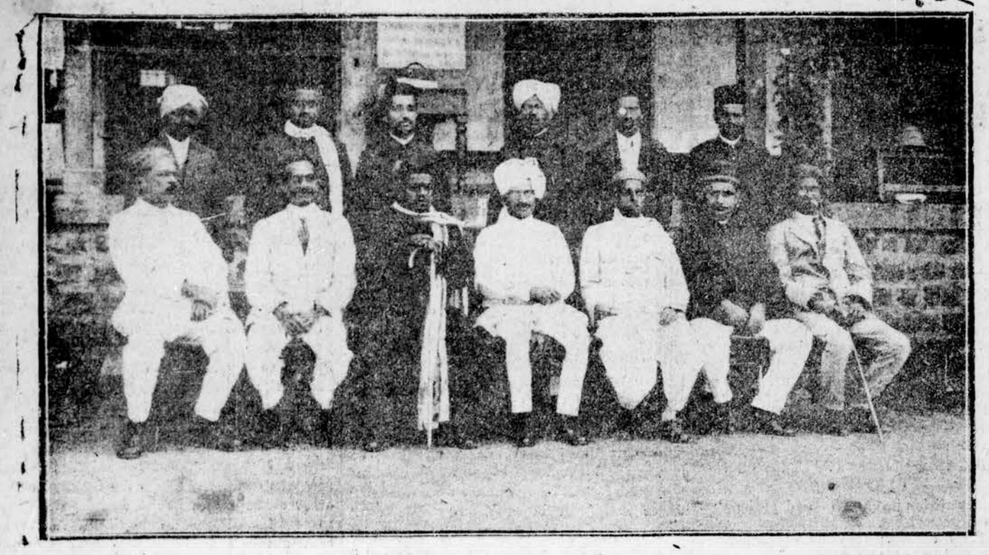
While the Swarajist Congressmen are thus facing disallusionment after disallusionment, the No-Changers under the wise lead, of the Andhra wateran, Desabhakta K. Venkatappiah Pantulu, are carrying on an incessant Khadi propaganda. Hawking societies are organised in Guntur, and hawking is carried on a large scale. Desabhakta, himself was hawking in villages, and in the Pongal week, nearly 7 thousand Rupees worth of Khaddar was hawked in the Guntur District. In Godavari too, the Gautani Satyagraha Ashram of Sitanagaram organised hawking of khaddar, on a humble scale, and in the month ending with January 15th 1927 the total Khadi hawked was worth nearly Rs. 4 thousand, while as much was sold out from the Ashram Depot and branches. Attempts are being made to Khaddarise the province by the time of Mahatmajee's visit in April next.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS' VISIT.

Sir Edwin Lutyens paid a visit to the Bombay School of Art on Saturday morning and made a careful inspection of the available works. With regard to the general standard Sir Edwin noticed the advance made in all departments and the advance in the Life Classes appeared to his remarkable. He was specially interested in the Architectural School and here he thought a great advance had been achieved.

CO-OPERATORS IN CONFERENCE.



"Chronicle" Photo.
Group photo taken at the fourth Bombay City Co-operative Conference, held on Sunday under the presidency of the Chief of Savantwadii (seated in the middle)

THREE CHEERS TO ST. XAVIER'S.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The Governor of Bombay awardngi Championship Cup to the Principal of the St. Xavier's College, which has won the Championship for the fourth year in succession.

HELP THE BLIND.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Sir A. Marten, opening the Dharmaji's Industrial Home for the Blind on Sunday.

BUCK UP, GIRLS!

"Chronicle" Photo. Ladies' Race at Inter-Collegiate Sports.

FOR THE HELPLESS BLIND.

NEW HOME OPENED.

SIR A. MARTEN'S TRIBUTE TO BLIND RELIEF WORK.

Thanks to the generous donation given by the late Mr. Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji, the Blind Relief Association of Bombay has been able to have a new three-storied building of its own at Northbrook Street near Golpitha. The building which is meant for housing blind men was formally opened by Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court on Sunday evening before a representative gathering of men and women.

DR. NILKANTHRAO'S DONATION.

After the guests of the evening were welcomed by the blind boys of the Association, the president Dr. A. L. Nair proposed and Mr. F. J. Ginwala seconded Sir A. Marten took the chair.

Mr. Chhatrapati read out a short history of the Association which showed that it was founded by his father, Dr. Nilkanthrao in 1919. It was progressing since then and they had also started a scheme for a 'Happy Home' for the blind, for which Rs. 9,000 were collected. After the new building Rs. 45,000 were spent out of the late Mr. Narsingrao's donation and the Home was named after him. Concluding Mr. Chhatrapati appealed for funds.

SIR A. MARTEN'S SPEECH.

Sir Amberson, who then declared the Home formally opened, said that it had given him immense pleasure to perform such a ceremony. The object of the Blind Relief Association appealed to all, and he was really struck, with the wi aims of the institution which knew no differences of colour, caste or creed. The bequest of the late Mr. Nasingrao was for the purpose of providing a feeding house for the blind; but the High Court had in 1923 allowed the Association to use it for the purchase of a building. He was very much pleased to see the actual work carried on by the Association and the fast increasing number of the cases of eye diseases treated by the different hospitals w a proof of the good work done. Concluding Sir Marten paid a tribute to the workers and the late founder of the institution.

Dr. Nair declared a donation of Rs. 300/ offered by Sir Marten. With a vote of thanks proposed by Dr. Ranina the function came to a close.

CANTON DESTINED TO CONTROL CHINA.

BOLSHEVIK INFLUENCE NEGLIGIBLE.

CHINA TO SCRAP UNFAIR PACTS.

The "New York Tribune" publishes the following:—

New York, Dec. 5.—Joint intervention in China is being agitated throughout Asia through dispatches from London and Paris quoting high officials as saying that European prestige in China as well as foreign commerce is doomed unless the sweep of the Cantonese northward be checked.

These dispatches, which apparently are inspired, focus the attention of the world upon China; attributing to the Cantonese strong anti-foreign principles and asserting that the Canton government is preparing widespread strikes and that, guided by Bolshevist advisers, it is planning to denounce treaties and take over the customs, which are now controlled by foreigners as security for the foreign debts.

REACHES CRITICAL STAGE.

Unquestionably, from the viewpoint of its foreign relations, China has reached the most critical condition in its history. It is learned that the British Foreign Office recently sounded out sentiment at Tokio and Washington concerning the prospects of a military occupation of China. Japan refused to intervene, declaring emphatically that its policy is to permit China to work out its own destiny.

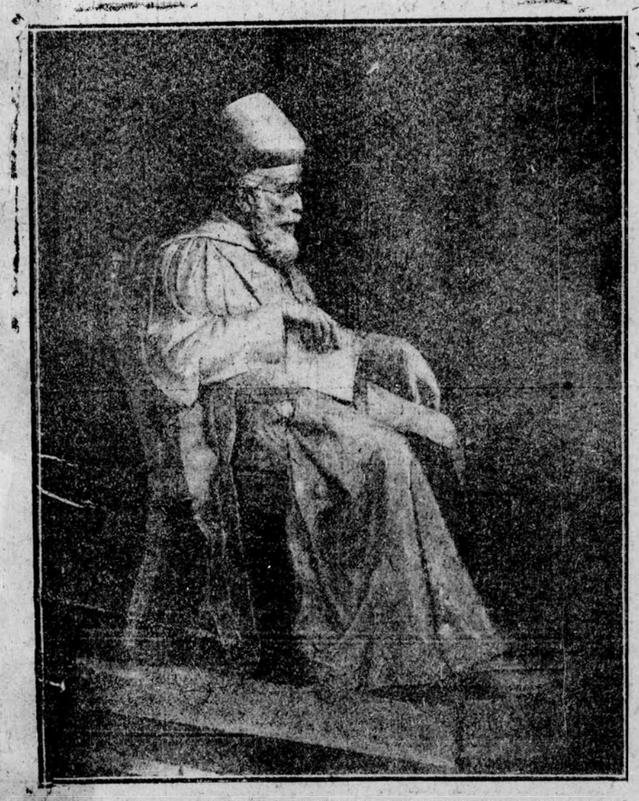
Washington, perhaps, is better advised than vention and assured Great Britain that the United States was determined to remain steadfast in its friendship toward China and would not intervene unless the lives of American residents were jeopardized.

Washington, perhaps, is better advised than any other power concerning actual conditions in China. It is true that the Cantonese admit receiving Soviet military assistance and civil advice, but statements published in London that the Canton government is wholly under the influence of Moscow are gross exaggerations. My investigation shows that the Bolshevist influence is so small as to be almost negligible.

DESTINED TO CONTROL CHINA.

It is dawning upon the powers that the Canton government is destined to control China, that the remaining provinces to the South Yangtze are rapidly going over to welCantonese, that Shanghai is ready they are come the Cantonese troops and the ment. Conable to establish a stable gove backed by sequently, Britons in Shanghai ined to accsentiment in Hongkong, are i

G. O. M. OF INDIA.



The memorial bronze statue of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, which is erected opposite the Oriental Building in Fort will be unveiled by the Governor to-day. The statue is the work of Mr. B. V. Talim of Bombay.

ceptantonese rule as inevitable. It is only a question of a few weeks that, through battle or peaceful negotiations, Shanghai will surrender to Canton.

Miles Wedderburn Lampson, the new British Minister to China, after a conference with Sir Ronald MacLeay, the retiring minister, publicly advocated a conciliatory attitude towards the Cantonese. At Hongkong Mr. Lampson conferred with Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor of Hongkong. Sir Cecil told Mr. Lampson that the Cantonese have only a semblance of a stable government.

UNITED STATES INFLUENCES POWERS

The non-interference of the United States in China's internal affairs has had a sobering effect upon other nations. A statement evidently emanating from the White House, declaring that only the imperiling of the lives of Americans would justify the United States in resorting to military force, is given prominence in the Chinese newspapers. The temperate attitude of Washington has affected the British newspapers published in China.

"The North China Daily News" to-day for the first time in an editorial says that Britons may as well reconcile themselves to what appears inevitable—the conquering of the industrial areas of China by the Cantonese. It recommends negotiations with Canton looking toward a resumption of British trade.

Confident of success, Chiang Kaishek, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese, has begun moving his capital from Canton to Wuchang, opposite Hankow, from where he intends to spread the Cantonese administration throughout China and invite the powers to extend recognition to it.

CHINA TO SCRAP UNFAIR PACTS.

Geneva, Dec. 4.—China has decided to terminate all unequal treaties on their expiration, Chu Chao-hesin, Chinese representative at the League of Nations, announced to-day in a statement on China's recent denunciation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty of 1865.

The statement says China will refuse to submit to the World Court the question of interpretation of the treaty, as it considers the controversy political rather than judicial. China, however, is willing to submit the case to the League Assembly, the statement declares.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES:

ARYA SAMAJISTS' MOVE.

DELHI, Jan. 30.

At a conference of representatives of Arya Samajists of the various provinces which was held here with the object of finding out a solution of the question of music before mosques and the alleged interference by district magistrates with Arya Samaj processions a resolution was passed calling upon the All-Indian Aryan League to direct the Arya Dharma Samrakshni Sabha to carry on the struggle with Government with regard to unwarranted interference by Government officials with the Arya Samaj 'nagar kirtan' procession, and to employ all possible means including Satyagraha for the removal of this deep-seated grievance.—A.P.

FREEDOM OF ASIA ESSENTIAL TO INDIAN FREEDOM.

MR. R. G. PRADHAN'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C. Nasik has addressed the following letter to His Excellency The Governor-General-in-Council, Delhi.

Please your Excellency.

I, as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, representing the Nasik District non-Mahomedan Rural constituency, deem it my duty to strongly protest against the decision of your Excellency's Government to send Indian troops to China, to be employed against the Chinese whose cause is perfectly just and righteous. India will no longer tolerate the employment of her soldiers or her other resources in this way to check or repress the national aspirations of any Asiatic country. She believes that the freedom of every Asiatic country is essential to her own freedom. Even if the intention is to employ our troops purely for defensive purposes, we cannot undertake the task, as we shall thereby incur the odium of every Asiatic country. Moreover, we feel that a defensive movement will soon degenerate into an orgy of aggression, with all the untold evils which aggression is bound inevitably to entail. I beg to assure your Excellency's Government that the views and feelings I have expressed, are the views and feelings of my own constituency, as also of Indians throughout the country. I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government to represent faithfully and strongly India's feelings in the matter, and urge on the Imperial Government the justice and expediency of withdrawing the order for the despatch of Indian troops to China.

I further beg to stress the fact that your Excellency's action in disallowing the adjournment motion on the subject even though it was strictly narrowed to a single concrete issue, has caused widespread and deep dissatisfaction and brought home to us once more, how inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing the Refrms of 1919 are, and what little real control we have over the affairs or our own country. To ask us to work the Reforms willingly and cheerfully in a spirit of tolerant and placid co-operation, in these circumstances and with such bitter experiences, is to ask us to do what is against human nature. We have still enough grit left in us to save us from such weak and humiliating submission.

Jan. 28.

MUSLIM LEAGUE.

PROPOSED REVIVIFICATION.

ORGANISING BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

Mr. Jinnah, President and Dr. Kitchlew, Secretary of the All-India Muslim League invited Muslim members of the Assembly and some prominent citizens of Delhi to an informal consultation this afternoon at the League's office which has now been transferred to Delhi to consider steps to revivify the League's organisation in India.

The meeting after discussion decided that in view of the present situation of Indian Muslims, and important changes expected in the Indian constitution in the near future it was essential that an appeal over the signatures of prominent leaders should be issued to Mussalmans of India to organise branches of the League all over India and secure their affiliation to the Central League and undertake work of enlisting members of the League and form Vigilance subcommittees to watch and safeguard Muslim interests in their resective areas and make earnest efforts to secure harmonious co-operation of non-Muslim communities.

Further it was decided that a memorandum of reasonable Muslim demands regarding representations in legislatures and services should be drafted to form the basis of discussion with the other communities and the Government of India. It was hoped in this connection that helpful suggestions from prominent leaders, and representatives of the various provinces would be sent in by the end of February, as a meeting of the Council of League will take place in the beginning of March.—A.P.

ASSEMBLY DEPUTY PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Continued from page 7.)

be glad however to arrange for an access to be given to the Hon. Member to orginal statements which are now in the records of the Finance Department.

NAUTICAL TRAINING.

Sir Charles Innes, replying to Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim's question about the institutions opened by Government said no nautical training institutions have so far been opened by the Government of India but institutions for the training of Lascar seamen opened by the Government of Bombay and Madras had to be closed down mainly owing to the scarcity of pupils. A training ship for deck officers will be established shortly. No subsidy is paid by Government to Sir Muhammad Yusuf's Marine School at Nova Island, Bombay.

In reply to a supplementary question whether in view of the appreciative terms in which the Marine Committee had spoken of this institution Government would give financial help, Sir Charles Innes said that the matter was under correspondence.

INDIAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

QUESTION ABOUT EXPENSES.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. Macworth Young, replying to a question put by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar enquiring who would pay the expenses incurred in connection with the despatch of troops from India to China, said that no special arrangement had been made with His Majesty's Government, but the subject was regulated by the provisions of the Government of India Act.—A. P.

DELHI, Jan. 31

Mr. Bhore moved that the bill amending the Merchant Shipping Act should be referred to a Select Committee. The measure is based on a promise of Sir Mahammad Habibullah to improve the lot of pilgrims.

SHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT.

MR. BHORE'S MOTIOF ADOPTED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Continuing, Sir Walter Wilson said while he did not oppose the penalising of the false advertisement of sailing ships, he was opposed to the introduction of penal legislation affecting the normal course of private contracts. In this case the contract was between the passenger and the ship-owner. Proceeding, Sir Walter Wilson said the case of Calcutta needed special consideration in the Bill of this kind. Calcutta was thrown open to the pilgrim traffic last year and two ships sailed from Calcutta. One ship which was due to sail on March 13, sailed on May 18 with only three-fourth of its capacity filled, while another ship sailed later than the advertised date with less than half the number of passengers, it could carry. He hoped the Select Committee would improve the Bill and make it less objectionable. As the Bill stood, it introduced a dangerous principle.

Moulvi Mohamed Yakub, who made the first speech, after his election as the Deputy President, on the bill was cheered by the official benches as he rose to speak. Mr. Yakub supported the motion for the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee and maintained the bill was wholesome in its character and was overdue. The Hon. Mr. Bhore, replying said that was ample justification for the introduction of the principle underlying the Bill. Sir Walter Wilson's criticisms were on the lines of representation made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. He would answer the points raised by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as they exhausted all objections that could be raised against the Bill.

THE PENALTY CLAUSE.

Here the President called Mr. Bhore to order and pointed out, in reply to the Hon Member could not introduce new arguments, but must confine to replying to arguments advanced in the course of the debate. Mr. Bhore cited protection of the Pilgrim Act, Bombay, as containing a provision under which a ship paid penalty for not sailing on the advertised date. In this Bill the difference was that the penalty, instead of being paid to the Government, was paid to the passenger.

The motion for reference of the Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act was put to vote and adopted.

NEGOTIABLE INSRUTMENTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir Basil Blackett next moved that the Bills to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act be taken into consideration and be passed.

Sir Basil said the Bill provided that the bills made to bearer shall not be endorsed to order. The Bill was necessary on account of the ruling of the Bombay High Court, which increased the responsibility of the banks and acted as a check to increased provision and banking facilities and increasing the growth of the banking habit. He was under the impresion that except in regard to certain class of bills of exchange, the bill contained no controversial point, but he noticed the motion had been tabled for referring the Bill to a Select Committee. On behalf of the Government, he did not oppose the motion for the Select Committee.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, who had tabled the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, said that the original law was enacted in 1881. Since then up to now no change, as now proposed, had been considered necessary. The proposed change raised many technical issues, which could best be discussed in the Select Committee. He wanted to know if the House could refer the Bill to the Select Committee without committing itself to he principle of the B which, as stated, in the object and reasons, was one to provide that bearer bills cannot be altered to order bills by endorsement. He wanted to know what Government's attitude was in regard to not committing the house to the principle.

PLEA FOR SCRUTINY OF THE BILL.

As Sir Purushotamdas resumed his seat for the Finance Member to answer, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar stood to speak and was named by the President. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar complained no facilities existed for reference to the original Act and other papers. It was a technical bill and it must as matter of course, go to the Select Committee to permit a careful scrutiny. He supported the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, without the House being committed to the principle of the Bill. The President here observed that Sir Purushotamdas had not moved his motion for the Select Committee.

Sir Purushotamdas said he had not moved his motion because he had not been answered nor had he completed his speech.

The President observed it was not for the Finance Member but for the chair to determine whether the motion did or did not commit the house to the principle of the Bill. Whether it was a new Bill or an amending bill, the House committed itself to the principle of the bills which it referred to the Select Committee. Here the Finance Member pointed out that the principle of the Bill was to make certain negotiable instruments and not all of them non-transferable from bearer to order.

SELECT COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Sir Purushotamdas said this suited him completely and made his motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, consisting of the Finance Member, Dr. Macphail, Mr. Graham, Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, Mr. Fazal Rahimtulla, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. Birla, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Sir Walter Wilson and the mover. He next asked permission to add the name of Mr. V. K. A. Ayyangar of Finance Department to the Committee as he had intended to include his name but owing to misunderstanding in the legislative department it had been omitted.

Mr. Graham asked how his Department was to blame and said what misunderstanding there was on the part of Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas.

Sir Purushotamdas explained he had put the name A. Ayyangar to stand for Mr. Aravamudu Ayyangar and it had been put as Rangaswami Iyengar. Sir Purushotamdas next wished to add the names of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas and Kikhabhoy Premchand and Mr. Taribhushan Roy but the President did not permit it.

Next there was a rush on the part of the members to add to the names of the members of the Select Committee. On the motion of Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, the names of Pandit Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar were added to the Committee. Lala Lajpat Rai proposed the name of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas. Mr. K. C. Roy proposed the names of Mr. Taribhushan Roy and Mr. Kikabhai Premchand. The house agreed to the addition of all the names proposed, and referred the bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act to the Select Committee with instructions to report by February 15.

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN SECURITIES ACT.

In moving that the Bill to amend the Indian Securities Act of 1920 be taken into consideration, Sir Basil Blackett said the purpose for which this measure was introduced was two-fold. In the first place, owing to the passage of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, it was found that recourse was had to that Act to evade safeguards attached to he Indian Securiites Act regarding the issu eof duplicate notes. The second purpose was to limit the liability of Government. A person who claims a lost Government security standing in the name of a deceased person, by obtaining a certificate under the Indian Securities Act, can claim the security before the duplicate of the lost certificate was issued. The Bill proposes to remedy those defects. Mr. S. S. Aney moved to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The provision in the Bill, giving the Government an opportunity to escape liability if the demand of security was not made within six years from the due date, he said was an innovation. Secondly, a succession certificate obtained in a competent court of law was proposed to be declared null and void. The bill was really technical in nature and it needed to be examined in the Select Committee.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar thought Government made a mistake in not referring the bill to the Select Committee. The tendency of the Bill, he said, will be to depreciate Government securities. Till now it was open to the public to make a demand whenever they choose, but the Government now wanted to plead limitation in respect of Government securities. Persons, who imagine there is much property with them in securities, will, after six years, have to find that they are nothing more than waste paper.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya wanted to know whether it was the intention of the Government to claim from the Post Office Savings Bank moneys which have not been claimed for over six years.

The Finance Member agreed to the course suggested by Mr. Aney, the motion to refer the bill to a Select Committee was put the House and carried.—Free Press.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

A THIN ATTENDANCE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

On re-assembling after lunch the House gave leave to Sir Alexander Muddiman to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Limitations Act for certain purposes and the Bill was introduced. After a brief discussion, in which the Hon. Mr. Bhore and Sir Walter Wilson and Mr. Mahomed Yakub took part, the Hoouse referred the Bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act to the Select Committee. On the motion of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, the House next referred, after discussion, the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act to the Select Committee. The Bill to amend the Indian Securities Act was also referred to the Select Committee on the motion to that effect by Mr. Aney.

The House next took into consideration, on the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Bill to amend Sections 22 and 21 of the Indian Limitation Act. Mr. Belvi moved that Clause two of the Bill be delected and he was supported by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Amarendranath Dutt and Mr. Nikant Das, Mr. Greenfield, Sir Alexander Muddiman replied to the objections raised to the Bill and the House passed it into law, after the Bill had been put to vote clause by clause. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED ON FEB 15.

RESULT OF BALLOT.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

In the ballot, held to-day, for bills to be introduced, in the Assembly, on February 15, Mr. Amarnath Dutt secured the first place for his Bill to repeal the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation of 1818. The next in order came Mr. M. K. Acharya's Bill to repeal certain regulations and other enactments. Mr. S. N. Haji's Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels, Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to further amend Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and to repeal certain provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Mr. C. Doraswami Iyengar's Bill to make better provision for the transfer of immoveable property by Hindu widows to their heirs and to protect them from such persons.

Then came Moulvi Ma... relating to the amending ... cession Act, regulation ... ment of law reports, an... terest charged on loans ... The next in order are ... Vishindas' Bills relati... ment of the law relating t... British India and the ame... law relating to private trus... Mr. C. Doraswami Iyen... with his Bill to further ame... Registration Act of 1908.

BILL TO REGULATE MARRIAGES.

The next in order are M... Sardar's Bill to regulate marria... ren amongst Hindus, Mr. Doras... gar's Bill further to amend the ... cedure Code, Mr. Harchandrai ... Bill to amend the Scheduled Distr... Mr. R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar's ... amend Section 144 of the Crimina... dure Code, Mr. Amarnath Dutt's ... amend the Income Tax Act, Mr. M... Acharya's Bill to amend the Crimina... cedure Code, Section 144, Mr. R. K. ... mugam Chettiar's Bill to amend th... dian Penal Code, Chapters six and ... Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji's Bill to provid... the abolition of deferred rates in the co... ing trade in India.—Free Press.

MR. JINNAH WANTS DETAILS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Following Sir Alexander Muddiman's ... regarding the Government's policy ... the question of detention under the ... nal Law Amendment Act, Mr. Jin... asked for figures as to the number of ... ers and the period of their deten...

... Home Member promised to obtain ... rmation.

... angaswami Iyengar asked for de... gard to the periods of detention ... under the Criminal Law Amend... but also the periods of imprison... had undergone right through ... exander Muddiman said: It ... ult to give these details. Pro... on. Member knows better than ...

... L REPRESENTATION.

... Gaya Prasad Singh, the ... d that Government did ... y examination of the ... representation with a ... r it was responsible ... A. P.

ROUNDING UP THE BANDITS.

CANTONESE TROOPS AT WORK.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEMES WELL AHEAD.

It has been the fashion of the British statesmen to paint the Cantonese Government as a weak and powerless executive unable to protect the country from the ravages of bandits. The following account from the Chinese Courier gives the lie direct to such unwarranted allegations.

The unification and consolidation of the territory now under the control of the Nationalist Government is proceeding rapidly at the same time that new territory is being brought under the Kuomintang. The meetings held in the past week, at Kiukiang and at Wuchang, have shown a complete accord between the ministers of the Government, the military chiefs and the provincial authorities. Actual reconstruction work has been initiated and plans worked out for the reorganization of the newly acquired provinces along the lines that have proved successful in Kwangtung.

SUPPRESSION OF BANDITRY.

In Kwangtung reconstruction work continues. The authorities this week have taken special measures to stabilize the labor movement and to take serious action in the suppression of banditry.

In connection with the cleaning up of the bandit evil, there was an exchange of views between the Canton and Hongkong authorities. Precise definition of the nature of co-operation that will be acceptable to Canton has been made. Co-operation, it has been indicated, cannot be permitted to go beyond the limits set by the necessary preservation of Chinese sovereignty. Therefore, British forces will not be permitted on Chinese territory. But very real help can be given in the campaign, it has been pointed out to the Hongkong authorities, if they will undertake the arrest of bandits who cross the boundary between Chinese and Hongkong territory and hand them over to the proper Chinese authorities. Further co-operation can be given if all information that may aid in bandit suppression is placed in the hands of the Canton authorities.

Two divisions from Canton have been assigned to the task of rounding up the bandits and a small squadron of gunboats detailed to co-operate with the land forces. Two special airplanes have been sent to bomb pirate strongholds in places inaccessible to troops and marines. In addition special local forces are being trained as a permanent bandit-prevention measure. The plan has been approved by the Provincial Council and there is expectation that pirate dens, including the notorious lair at Bias Bay, will be cleaned up within the next three months.

HUNAN QUIET.

The outcry in the foreign press about chaos in Hunan seems to have subsided. Reports this week show that the province has settled down to the work of peace with the various administrative bodies undertaking the execution of the new plans for reconstruction. The general situation is reassuring. The nationalist ministers were enthusiastically received both in Wuchang and Hankow. Reports received this week further indicate how exaggerated were the reports of the labor situation in the foreign papers.

DIPLOMATS IN HANKOW.

Diplomats are gathering at the new capital. Mr. Miles Lampson, newly appointed British Minister to China, who is evidently wondering to whom in Peking he is to present his credentials, is in Hankow, where he has called upon the Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, Mr. Eugene Chen. Mr. Saburi of the Tokyo Foreign Office and special adviser to the recent Tariff Conference, is also in Hankow. The American legation in Peking has sent its representative to investigate the situation at the new capital, in the person of its first secretary, Mr. Ferdinand Mayer. The dispatch to Hankow of these men, who are among the best qualified foreign diplomats in the Far East, is taken to be indicative of the fact that the Foreign powers are paying more and more attention to the progress made by the Nationalists. Further indication of this tendency to treat the Chinese situation as one deserving of careful and polite consideration is seen in the London reports of discussions in official and parliamentary circles.

REORGANIZATION MEASURES IN KIANGSI.

The transition to peace and nationalist rule is proceeding with the increasing support of all classes. Inevitable difficulties arising during the adjustment of the many problems of administration in a district that has been the scene of severe warfare are being successfully handled by the new nationalist authorities. The military authorities have been instructed not to interfere with the civil administration. The problem of the disposition of the disbanded troops of the defeated enemy is being solved. The more desirable troops have been re-enlisted, and the others are being sent back to their respective native villages. The province is quieting down after the stormy conflict of the past two months. New reorganization measures are being initiated and are winning the confidence of the people.

ADVANCE UPON CHEKIANG.

Fukien is now entirely under the control of the Nationalist forces. Foochow has been taken and the enemy cleaned out of the province. Reorganization plans are under discussion by the new administrative authorities. The military is pressing on into Chekiang to participate in military operations that are taking place there.

SHASI TAKEN.

Some of the nationalist forces from Hupeh have entered into Honan and are reported to be close to Hsinyang on the Kinhan line. At the same time successful operations are reported in the ... Hupeh, Shasi having been taken ... drive on Ichang being reported ... nent.

MARSHAL WU IN STRA...

Honan may be the meeting ... many armies. The nationalist ... pressing north from Hupeh, and ... minchun threaten at any moment ... over the border of Shansi to t... west. Both plan to join with th... alist adherent, Fan Chen-shiu, wh... large following, is awaiting thei... In the midst of these encircling f... Wu Peifu who is reported to be ... nervous over a number of things. ... this approaching enemy, and the d... actions of his former sworn brothe... Tsolin, and a growing uncertainty ... his own badly-fed, badly-clothed, ... troops, the miserable remnants of ... mer large armies.

So far the announced campaign ... Tso-lin through Honan to Hankow ... in the realm of talk. Only one deci... has been taken, and that step ... against his former ally. Wu Pei... Pei-fu has been virtually expelled ... province—although he has no plac... the seizure of the Peking-Hank... way. He could no longer be ... Chang's change of heart after t... mary arrest of his own appoint... Chih-chang, administrator of the ... Fengtien, however, seems to be en... ing opposition to its proposed s... move from Wu's subordinate ... Yin-ao, Wei I-san a...

MADRAS PROTEST.

MR. SATYAMURTI ON INDO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

(From Our Corresdondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A very largely attended meeting of the citizens of Madras was held this evening at the Triplicane Beach to express sympathy with the Chinese in their struggle for freedom and to protest against sending troops to China. Mr. S. Satyamurti, who presided, made a very impressive speech, he stated that it was the duty of the people of India to make it clear to all to whom it may concern that the action of the Government of India in sending Indian troops to China lacked the moral sanction of the people. "India and China", he said, "are the two great Asiatic nations. The future of Asia depends upon the future of India and China. Besides there are spiritual ties between India and China. India gave China the Lord Buddha. We and China are alike under European imperialism. We want China to be free in order that India also may be free and that a free China and a free India may march together hand in hand, towards that Asiatic Federation which will give once more to Asia her proper place in the world and which was the dream of Desabandhu Das".

The resolution expressing sympathy with the Chinese, condemning the action of the Government in sending troops to China, and condemning the action of the Governor-General and the Governor of Madras in disallowing adjournment motions was moved by Mr. Kandaswami Chetty, seconded by Comrade Singaravelu supported by Mr. B Sambamurti and others was carried unanimously. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi suggested that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should be immediately convened to decide upon some form of direct action which will make the Government impossible in this country.

CALL FOR DIRECT ACTION.

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

To protest against the action of the Government of India in sending Indian troops ... China and to express sympathy with the ...inese national aspirations, a crowded ...blic meeting was held this evening at ... Tilak Ghat. Mr. Satyamurthi who pre...ed on the occasion said the Viceroy's ar...ment in sending Indian troops to China ...s disingenious, lame and unconvincing. ...e present action of the British Govern...nt aided by the Government of India ...ply proved the fears of the friends of ...na's freedom. If Great Britain were ...ly serious in concluding real peace with ...a and following a just policy towards ... She must accept the statement of ...y of the British Labour Council on the ...se freedom. India as an Asiatic na... was keenly interested in the freedom ...ina. Free and independent China ... be a bulwark against the Western Im...sm in the East. The Viceroy having ...ved the adjournment motion, it was ...y of the people of India to make it ... all concerned that the action of the ...nent lacked the moral sanction of ...ian people.

...A NO PARTY TO CHINESE ... ENSLAVEMENT.

...st resolution expressed sympathy of ...an people with the Chinese strug... ...reedom and condemned the action ...overnment of India in sending ... China and protested against In... ...urces being used in an attempt to ... friendly Asiatic nation. The se... ...lution called upon all the elected ...of the legislatures to signify their ...ion of the arbitrary use of Indian ... a conflict for which India was ...not responsible and with which she had no sympathy and condemned the action of the Viceroy and the Madras Governor in disallowing the adjournment motions on the subject. The last resolution called upon the people to dissociate themselves from the policy of the Government and the use of any of India's resources for military purposes in China. The chairman was authorised to forward the above resolutions to the Viceroy and the President of the Congress being transmitted to the Chinese Government.—A. P.

THE TEACHINGS OF ISLAM,

DOES NOT ENJOIN INTOLERANCE.

MR. PICKTHALL'S APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

"Intolerance and what is called fanaticism have nothing to do with the religion of Islam. We want the presence of the Moslem community to be a blessing to all people of India, not a curse. We are forbidden to upset even the wine of a non-Moslem"; In these words summed up Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall his last lecture in Madras on Islamic Culture, which was delivered this evening in Gokhale Hall before a crowded audience. He said that Moslems could not adopt the institutions of other communities, but it was their duty to respect the customs and institutions of other communities and to live with them on terms of neighbourly regard and tolerance. The Holy Koran and the example of the Holy Prophet forbade intolerance and even the least discourtesy to people of other faiths. The horror and shame of intolerance must have brought home to everyone as it was brought home to the speaker himself, by the murder of Swami Shraddhanand, a man whom Mr. Pickthall respected very highly. The Swami, said the speaker, was one of the most upright men he had come across. There was nothing in the teaching of Islam to justify hatred of any man for his opinions and for seeking to win others to his opinions.—A. P.

ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA MANDAL, NAGPUR.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Mr. R. J. Gokhale, Gen. Secretary of the A. V. Griha, writes:—This Anath Vidyarthi Griha was inaugurated in Nagpur in the year 1922, at the hands of Sir G. M. Chitnavis, to meet the long-felt want of the whole province in the matter of providing adequate facilities to the poorest but most deserving orphans and destitute children of the Hindu Community, irrespective of caste distinctions.

The Griha was started four years back with only seven inmates and the present strength of the Institute is about 65 ranging from orphans hardly 5 years to 16 year old and belonging to not less than eighteen castes. Solely depending upon the charitable and generous impulses of the poor village people and occasional donations from the well-to-do classes, the institution has been freely providing Boarding and Lodging and imparting education to the inmates and has thus to incur a monthly expenditure of Rs. 700/. The monthly income, not exceeding Rs. 300/ falls short of the growing needs of the institution. The Governing Body has to refuse admission to many a poor and destitute boy for want of adequate finances. The institution has no building of its own and the inmates of the Griha will have to be very shortly shifted to the temporary huts, erected mostly by the manual labour of the students themselves, on five acres of land provided by the Nagpur Municipal Committee. The Governing Body has started therefre, a Building Fund, to build permanent buildings for the Institution.

It is extremely gratfying to announce that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, of Bombay, paid a visit to the "Griha" and was pleased with the Management, discipline and the education imparted to the boys, and has promised a handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 for a School Building to commemorate the memory of his father.

May I be permitted to say that any help however small, in the shape of grain, cloth, books, money, and such other necessities of life will be most gratefully accepted? A simple but spacious permanent building to house the inmates of the Griha is the most crying need of the institution and I have every confidence that this appeal for funds will meet with a speedy and generous response from the philanthropic public at large.

At its Executive Committee meeting on Wednesday, the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will discuss resolutions for boycott of British Goods as protest against the "Tyrannical action of Government in detaining youths of Bengal without trial for indefinite period "and for organising public meetings through out Bengal to protest against the action of Government "in sending troops to China to check the national movement there."—Free Press.

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JUST OUT

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CONGRESS & CONFERENCES.

As in previous years this Number contains a succinct account of the proceedings of the Congress, the Federation, the Muslim League, the Christian Conference, the Hindu Sabha, the Ceylon Congress and other gatherings.

GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Another instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's Autobiography which has been appearing in this Review since March 1926 is published.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Number is profusely illustrated, with the portraits of the late and present Emperor and Empress of Japan and of the Presidents of the Congress and the various Conferences. There are no less than 24 portraits in all.

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MR. MACKDONALD ON CHINA

JOINT NEGOTIATIONS.

In the current "Socialist Review" Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gives his views on the Chinese problem:—

"The policy we should pursue in China", he writes, "can easily be set down on paper, and if any of the Powers concerned in the Washington agreement continues to hamper us, or refuses to co-operate with us, we should take the initiative with the Canton Government ourselves.

"As it is, we are bearing not only our own pretty big load of sins, but those of others, and there is no reason why we should do so.

"The Canton Government is naturally in a truculent mood. It believes that it has won against us, and Shanghai shootings and humiliations, and Wanhsien bombardments have had their effect upon them.

"They are not likely to take us at our own valuation. We have to put ourselves right with them. A mere scuttle will certainly not do that.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"The old conditions of China have imposed certain obligations upon us, and these obligations must remain untill by negotiation we have relieved ourselves of them.

The Canton Government must be assumed to have common sense, and once it is assured by the genuineness of our desire to come to terms with it in the basis of a frank recognition of China's nationality and its right to govern itself, it will surely have no objections to discussing and settling how we can best transfer to its custody the matters which for so long have been under ours.

"If it does not do this, it will have to share the blame for any untowards happenings.

"It has taken our Government a long time to make up its mind upon what its policy is to be, and we have suffered both in trade and in respect in consequence. Our foreign interests are suffering terribly for lack of intelligent anticipation and independence of mind, and Chinese affairs are a woeful example of that failing.

"Meanwhile, our Movement should be careful not to lend itself to action and declarations prompted by Communist intrigue in this country.

FORCES IN CHINA.

"So far from making for peace, that will only strengthen and encourage the elements in the Canton Government and elsewhere in China, which are doing their best to make a conflict inevitable.

"We ought to withdraw our people from all outlying districts, and naval craft from remote stations, so that we may reduce the chances of a conflict to a minimum, and make it clear to the Canton Government that what forces remain in Chinese waters are there solely for defence of British lives and will be withdrawn immediately the menace is removed.

"We have not only to see that our policy is reasonable, however, we must also induce the Canton Government to be reasonable with us."

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SHIP'S OFFICER SEES LIFE IN CHINA.

HOW THE SKIPPER WAS BEATEN

Then: "Chinese and dogs not admitted"—an inscription on the gate of the municipal park in Shanghai.

Now: "Any officer or engineer striking a Chinaman will be dismissed"—so reads the Order book issued by the shipping company which employs me.

However, writes a ship's officer lately returned from China in "Sunday Worker", do not be deceived into thinking that the "Pharaoh of Downing Street" has softened his heart. It is only that certain things have been happening.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

For instance. A chief engineer on one of the vessels of the principal coasting company in Malaya struck one of his Chinese firemen—a "Hylam boy," from Hainan, a large island south-west of Hong Kong. On arrival at port the latter prosecuted the chief for assault, through the "Hylam Society." The case was immediately dismissed, but the prosecutor's counsel rose to inform the court that no more Hylam boys would sail with that particular "chief."

The skipper, a boy of the bull-dog replied lustily that he did not give a goddamn—he would sign on "clings" (imported Indian coolies). To this counsel quietly replied that the skipper should have considered that earlier, as the Hylam Society had agreed to pay said "clings" twice as much to stay ashore as the shipping company would pay for them to go on board.

SHANGHAI FASCISTS.

Result: The ship sailed after several days delay with Hylam vremen. The chief engineer was replaced and went home "on leave."

How are the mighty fallen!

During my visit to Shanghai, great activity was to be seen at the head-quarters of the Shanghai volunteers—a very efficient fascist organisation, in which most of the Europeans in Shanghai are enrolled. It is equipped with infantry, cavalry, machine-gun corps, artillery, engineers and all the other sections of a modern war machine. The "drill hall' is a large, beautifully built block of buildings, admirably adapted for the training of these lovers of Chinese freedom.

BRITAIN'S BLUFF IN CHINA

With Chang-Tso-lin, the ex-brigand chief, established as dictator in the ancient imperial palace at Peking specially protected by the British Government and called upon daily by its representive Mr. Lampson, purpose of the British memorandum on China has become more obvious dent.).

Chang has at once taken advantage of Britain's benevolent proposals and has started to collect taxes and raise loans for his army in order to equip it more fully for a meeting with the Nationalist armies.

FIGHT FOR SHANGHAI.

That meeting cannot be very long delayed, for the Cantonese armies are again approaching Hangchow and should soon be within striking distance of Shanghai, around which the troops of Chang and of Sun Chuanfang are steadily massing.

The northern war-lords will not let the rich prize of Shanghai go without a struggle, and their endeavours will be ably seconded by the armed British volunteer forces in Shanghai itself, to say nothing of the British warships patrolling outside it.

Meanwhile Japan has plainly shown her hostility to the British move in establishing Chang-Tso-lin in Peking. Japan knows Chang too well to trust him far, but regards him as the useful and necessary watch-dog of her own interests in Manchuria.

BRITAIN'S LOST TRADE.

The British are well aware of Japan's attitude, but are playing a big game of bluff—gambling on the supposition that if Chang once starts sighting the Nationalists it will be against Japanese interest to let him be beaten.

As for Japanese hostility to Britain's action in allowing the imposition of the surtaxes—this is partly explained by the fact that the anti British boycott has enabled Japan to capture most of the former British cotton trade with China. Britain now handles only about twenty per cent. of this trade, while Japan handles seventy per cent. Two years ago the positions were reversed. The sur-taxes will cost Japan much more than they will Britain—Britain has been generous at her rival's expense.—"Sunday Worker."

A Lucknow message says:—"His Excellency Sir William Marris, Governor of the United Provinces has contributed a sum of Rs. 150 to the All-India Shia Orphanage which was thankfully acknowledged by Nawab Murtazahusain Khan, Hony. Secretary."

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EUGENE CH'EN.

THE MAN OF THE MOMENT.

Eugene Ch'en, the Cantonese Foreign Minister who is now practically in charge of affairs and is conferring with Sir Miles Lampson, is not exactly unknown in London, writes a correspondent in the "Observer". This remarkable man came to London first in 1912 or 1913, and came to my colleague and myself at our office, in Norfolk-street, Strand, with a sort of introduction from the late Sir Robert Brecon, then living on his pension from the Chinese Customs at Pekin.

I remember well the first impression he made upon me. It was one of the most extreme tidiness. Something below middle height, very clean-shaven, hair black as night and carefully smoothed down and without a vestige of parting, quietly, even sombrely, dressed and with a voice that was clarity itself and yet always used soft voice, he made his atmosphere at our first meeting. And it was a permanent atmosphere and impression, for though, during the subsequent three months, we saw him often, almost daily, yet we learned little more about his personality or his affairs than we gleaned on the first morning.

He had, even for a Chinaman, a most marvellous gift of silence—a silence which invited confidence. He told us practically nothing. We all know that silence is a golden gift: that the silent vacuity of the owl can easily be mistaken for the inscrutability of intelligence; but the quietude of Eugene Ch'en was different. With all his inscrutability he had an air of honest candour and assured intelligence possessed by no other diplomat I have met. He seemed to bare his soul, while he said nothing of himself or his mission.

AN EMBARRASSED LEGATION.

We gathered, scarcely knowing it, that he would like to meet important people in London, and we agreed, unknowing why we did so, that we would help him. That he was a friend of Sir Robert Bredon we knew; that he was acquainted with "Putnam Weale" (Simpson), the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Pekin in 1913, and with Jordan, Backhouse, Bland, and others, seemed pretty obvious from his chatter, but somehow you liked him, and could not worry. That, even in those days, he was a person of much importance, was obvious. At a time like then, when the Chinese Legation was rather worried—the staff were receiving no money from Pekin, and were refusing invitations to receptions because they had no gloves to wear and no money with which to buy them—he would give instructions to the Legation by 'phone, to send what he required to any destination he named and, in short, generally treat the staff there in every manner as his subordinates who were bound to carry out his instructions. In effect, you knew he was an influence, though still a young man. (He did not appear, in 1913, to be much over thirty.)

While he was here he met Vickers, the armament people, and many of the big financial people, all of whom showed him the greatest deference. We never knew whether he ever arranged any business with any of the important houses he met, and, personally, I never expected to know. Eugene Ch'en asked (Sir Miles Lampson can remember this) quietly for all; got much and gave nothing.

AN INTENSE NATIONALIST.

He quoted once or twice with gusto a remark attributed originally. I believe, to Mr. Elmore, the old merchant traveller through India, China, and the East generally, "The Chinese word is as good as the Japanese bond." And used to add, with emphasis. "Only an Englishman could have had the understanding to say that."

He came again to London in 1915, doubtless watching and searching to see how England was shaping in the crisis. He stayed then, as before, in Maida Vale, but I met him only twice on this visit. And, vaguely, he let me understand that he believed, England would be victorious (like many Easterns, he never spoke of Great Britain or the Empire, but always England, and that he thought it should be so, as England had the highest ideals, and was the most honest nation. And then he vanished again into the melting-pot of China, to reappear again in Hankow.

SPEAKS LITTLE CHINESE.

Sir Robert Bredon's contribution on the enigma was curious and informative. Sir Robert reached London in the spring of 1914 (returning to China, or rather Japan, via the States, in the middle of the same August), and he told me that Ch'en was a most remarkably able man; that he had lived largely in our West Indies and the United States and had been educated in both places—facts which accounted, if only in part, for his marvellous command of English, which was too good even for a Boston man, and also beyond the English of any Briton I have ever met in its meticulous exactitude of application and fitness of expression; and that he used, during the political emergencies even then occurring in China, to write leading articles in the "Pekin Daily News" setting out the views of the reformers. And this is a curious point: Sir Robert added that, though "Ch'en is one of the most ardent Nationalists in China, he can hardly speak a word of Chinese: English is the only language he knows properly."

Knowing the English of Eugene Ch'en, I can believe this, for surely no man could know two languages as well as he knew one, so it is certain that Sir Miles Lampson should find little difficulty in conversations with the dapper Cantonese Foreign Minister. And it is equally certain that Eugene Ch'en, with his curiously exact, quiet, and orderly mind, can have nothing at all in common with Bolshevists as they are usually painted. He will use them, as he would anyone else, as a counter in making his bargain with our people, with whom, I am convinced, this Sphinx of China desires to compromise, if he can, and whose co-operation he will value, if he can force a position to take it, above anything else.

For, though he was so silent when here he at least let me know, during his sojourn with us, that, above all, he was certain that China could and would stand as a nation by herself, and that the only country he thought worthy of being her colleague was England.

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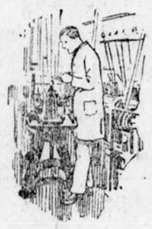

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